



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

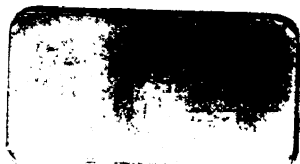
NEDL TRANSFER



HN 2PHJ H

THE
ORTHŒPIST
BY
MARTIN.

KPD 94A



Sophia E. Emerson

O. P. Emerson.

Feb. 27th 1857.

J. P. D. K.

300
100

Sophia Come 1852
Sophia Come.

Harvard

Quincy

NATIONAL SERIES.

THE

ORTHOEPIST;

CONTAINING A SELECTION OF

ALL THOSE WORDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
USUALLY PRONOUNCED IMPROPERLY;

WITH

A READING EXERCISE FOLLOWING EACH LETTER,

INCLUDING IN IT

ALL THE WORDS TO BE FOUND IN THE PRECEDING VOCABULARY.

APPENDED IS

A LIST OF WORDS

EXHIBITING THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER.

BY JAMES H. MARTIN.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.

NO. 51 JOHN-STREET.

CINCINNATI:—H. W. DERBY & COMPANY.

1852.

KPD 948

1
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Mrs. O. P. Emerson,
Brookline, Mass.
May 2, 1941.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year Eighteen Hundred
and Fifty-one,

By A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern
District of New York.

STEREOTYPED BY
RICHARD C. VALENTINE,
New York.

Printer,
Corner of John and Dutch streets.

PREFACE.

THIS work contains a selection of eighteen hundred and forty words of the English language, usually pronounced improperly ; including a few of the Latin and French terms most frequently used. A definition is given to each word, and, to assist in giving the pronunciation, most of the words have been respelled for that purpose. A reading exercise follows each letter, including in it all the words to be found in the preceding vocabulary ; which must effectually clinch the pronunciation. The latest edition of Webster's Dictionary is adopted as the standard of pronunciation. The work is adapted to the higher classes in schools, and to adult persons of every grade and profession ; and will be an immense saving of time and labor to those who are desirous of conforming to a correct standard of pronunciation.

CONTENTS.

A.	The Excursion	14
B.	The Banquet Hall	21
C.	An Overland Journey to California	29
D.	The Daguerrian Gallery	37
E.	The French President	42
F.	The Fête Champêtre in Paris	45
G.	The Man in the Railroad Car	49
H.	The Invalid	52
I.	Railroad to the Pacific	56
J. & K.	The Artist	60
L.	Congress	64
M.	The British Museum	72
N.	The Naïve Young Man	78
O.	Greenwood Cemetery	82
P.	The Menagerie	95
Q.	The Emigrant	102
R.	The Restaurant	108
S.	Books	122
T.	The Lunatic Asylum	132
U.	The Louvre in Paris	137
V.	The Louvre, continued	143
W. X.	} Yachting	147
Y. Z.		

DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i>	stands for	adjective.
<i>adv.</i>	" "	adverb.
<i>exclam.</i>	" "	exclamation.
<i>f.</i>	" "	feminine.
<i>m.</i>	" "	masculine.
<i>n.</i>	" "	noun.
<i>pl.</i>	" "	plural.
<i>pp.</i>	" "	participle passive, or perfect.
<i>ppr</i>	" "	participle present.
<i>prep.</i>	" "	preposition.
<i>pron.</i>	" "	pronoun.
<i>v. i.</i>	" "	verb intransitive.
<i>v. t.</i>	" "	verb transitive.
<i>pret.</i>	" "	preterit tense.
<i>Fr.</i>	" "	French.
<i>It.</i>	" "	Italian.
<i>L.</i>	" "	Latin.
<i>Sp.</i>	" "	Spanish.

REMARKS.

In respelling the French, *en*, *on*, &c., the letters *ng* are designed simply to mark the vowel as nasal, and are not to be pronounced themselves.

Italian A.—The sound of *a* in *far*, *daunt*, &c., and its sound in *fast*, *pant*, &c., being radically the same, is represented by the same character, *ä*. Yet, in words like *fast*, *clasp*, *ask*, *pass*, *waft*, *path*, *pant*, &c., the sound is not so much prolonged as in *far*; and in such words as *dance*, *advantage*, it is shortened still more.—DR. WEBSTER.

The accented syllable of words is designated by this mark (').

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

A, E, I, O, U, Y, } long or open, }	as in	{ mate, mete, mite, mote, müte, dye.
A, Italian, or AU,	"	far.
A broad, AU or AW,	"	fall.
A,	"	what.
E, like long a.	"	prey.
EW, or EU, like long u,	"	new, feud.
I, like long e,	"	marine.
I, like short u,	"	bird.
Ö,	"	move.
Ö, like short u,	"	dove.
O,	"	wolf.
OI, or OY,	"	oil, boy.
OO,	"	moon.
OO,	"	book.
OU, or OW,	"	about, town.
U,	"	bull.
U, like yu,	"	unite.
€̄, hard, or €̄H, like k,	"	carry
C soft, like s,	"	certain.
CH,	"	much.
CH, like sh,	"	machine.
€̄, soft, like j,	"	gem.
G, hard,	"	give.
S, like z,	"	as, was.
S,	"	west.
TH,	"	this.
TH,	"	this.

THE ORTHOEPIST.

A.

- 'AB'A-CUS, *n.* An instrument to facilitate exercises in arithmetic.
- /A-BÄFT', *adv.* Further aft—toward the stern of a ship.
- 'AB'JECT, *a.* Sunk to a low condition—worthless, mean.
- /AB-RÄDE', *v. t.* To rub or wear off; to waste by friction.
- 'AB-RÄ'SION, *n.* The act of wearing off; substance worn off.
- 'AB-SOLVE', (-zolv,) *v. t.* To acquit or set free from an engagement.
- 'AB'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Completely, without limit.
- /AB-STRÜSE', *a.* Hid, concealed; remote from apprehension.
- /A-ĖÄ'CIA, (a-ka'sha,) *n.* A genus of elegant trees and shrubs.
- 'A-CEL'DA-MA, *n.* The potter's field, south of Jerusalem.
- /A-CERB'ITY, *n.* Harshness, bitterness, or severity.
- 'AĖCES-SO-RY, *n.* One guilty of crime, but not as principal.
- AĖ-CLIMATE', *v. t.* To habituate to a foreign climate.
- AĖ-CLIMATE'-TED, *p. p.* Habituated to a foreign climate.
- 'AĖ-COM'PA-NI-MENT, *n.* Something that attends the principal thing.
- AĖ-COUCHE'MENT, (ak-koosh'mong,) *n.* Delivery in child-bed.
- AĖ-COUCHE-UR', (ak-koo-share'), *Fr. n.* A man who assists in child-birth.
- A-ĖOUS'TIES, *n.* The science of sounds.
- 'A-ĖU'MEN, *n.* Penetration of mind, quickness of perception.
- AD'ÄĖ, *n.* A proverb, a wise observation.
- 'AD ĖAP-TAN'DUM, *L.* To captivate, to please.
- AD-DEN'DA, *L. pl.* Things to be added.
- 'AD-EPT', *n.* One skilled in any art.
- AD FYNEM, *L.* To the end.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MĖTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÖTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BÖÖK.—TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—ÄN"
GER, VI'CIOUS.—Ė as K; Ė as J; Š as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- AD HOM'I-NEM, *L.* To the man—to his interests or passions.
- AD IN-FI-NITUM, *L.* To endless extent.
- AD INTER-IM, *L.* In the mean time—for the present.
- AD-JA'CENT, *a.* Bordering upon—lying near.
- ADJUNCT, *n.* Something added to another.
- AD-JOURN', (ad-jurn'), *v. t.* To suspend business for a time.
- AD LIB'I-TUM, *L.* At pleasure; without restriction.
- AD'MI-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of admiration.
- AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* A court for the trial of maritime causes.
- AD REF-ER-EN'DUM, *L.* For further consideration.
- AD'U-LA-TOR, *n.* A flatterer, one who offers praise servilely.
- AD-VA-LO'REM, *L.* According to value.
- AD-VANCE', (ad-vāns'), *v. t.* To bring forward—to promote.
- AD-VANT'AGE, *n.* Any condition favorable to success.
- AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS, *a.* Profitable—useful, beneficial.
- AD'VERSE, *a.* Opposing—unfortunate—calamitous.
- AD-VERT', *v. i.* To turn the mind to—to regard.
- AD-VER-TISE', *v. t.* To give notice—to inform.
- AD-VER-TIS'ED, (-tīzd,) *p. p.* Published, notified, warned.
- AD-VER-TISE-MENT, *n.* A public notice, information.
- AD-VER-TIS'ER, *n.* One who advertises.
- AD-VER-TIS'ING, *p. pr.* Publishing, informing.
- A'ER-O-NAUT, *n.* One who sails or floats in the air.
- A'ER-O-NAUTICS, *n.* Aerial navigation in balloons.
- AF-FLĀTUS, *n.* Inspiration—a breath of wind.
- A FOR-TI-Ō'RI, (a for-she-ŏ'ri,) *L.* With stronger reasons.
- AFT, *a. or adv.* Toward the stern of a ship.
- AFTER, *prep.* Behind—later in time; as, after dinner.
- A-GAIN', (a-gen'), *adv.* Something further—once more.
- A-GAINST', (a-genst'), *prep.* In opposition; bearing upon.
- A-GAPE', *a. or adv.* Gaping, as with wonder.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF. BOOK.—

- A-GES-I-LĀ'US, *n.* A king of Sparta.
- 'AG'GRAND-IZE, *v. t.* To exalt—to honor.
- 'AG'GRAND-IZ-ED, (-īzd,) *p. p.* Exalted, made greater.
- AG'GRAND-IZE-MENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing.
- AG'GRAND-IZ-ING, *p. pr.* Exalting—enlarging.
- A-GĀST', *a. or adv.* Struck with amazement.
- A-HĀ'. An exclamation of triumph, contempt, or simple surprise.
- AL'A-BAS-TER, *n.* A variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum.
- | AL'BA-TROSS, *n.* An aquatic fowl.
- | AL-ĒAID', (al-kāde') In Spain, the governor of a castle or fort.
- | AL-ĒAL'DE, (kal'de.) In Spain, a magistrate or judge.
- AL'ĒE-BRĀ, *n.* Universal arithmetic.
- 'AL'I-QUOT, *a.* A number that will measure without a remainder.
- / AL-LE'GRO, *It.* In music, a word denoting a brisk movement.
- | AL-LOP'A-THY, *n.* The ordinary mode of medical practice.
- | AL'MA MA'TER, *L.* A college where one is educated.
- AL'TO RE-LI'E'VO, *It.* In sculpture, is the projection of a figure, half or more, without being entirely detached.
- AL'TERN'ATE, *a.* Being by turns—reciprocal.
- AL'TERN'ATE, *v. t.* To perform by turns, or in succession.
- 'AL'TERN'A-TIVE, *n.* A choice of two things.
- 'AL'VE-O-LAR, *a.* Containing sockets or cells.
- 'A-MĀSS', *v. t.* To collect in a heap—accumulate.
- AM-A-TEŪR', *n.* One who has a taste for the arts.
- 'AM'BUS-CĀDE, *n.* A lying concealed, to attack by surprise.
- A-MĒL'IOR-ATE, (a-meal'yur-ate,) *v. t.* To improve.
- A-MENDE' HON-OR-A-BLE, *Fr.* A public recantation and reparation.
- | A-MEN'I-TY, *n.* Pleasantness, agreeableness of situation.
- A-MŌUR', *n. Fr.* An unlawful connection in love—a love intrigue.
- | AN-CHOVY, *n.* A small fish from the Mediterranean.
- AN-DANTE, *It.* In music, a word denoting a movement moderately slow.

TŪNE, BŪLL, ŪNITE.—AN''GER, VI''CIOUS.—Ē as K; Ē as J; Š as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* Wind-flower, a genus of plants.
- AN-I-MAD-VERT, *v. i.* To remark upon by way of criticism or censure.
- AN-I-MAL-TULE, *n.* A very small animal.
- ANT, *n.* An emmet, a pismire, a genus of insects.
- ANTE-PAST, *n.* A foretaste, something taken before the proper time.
- ANTE-PE-NULT, *n.* The last syllable of a word except two.
- ANTHRA-CITE, *n.* A hard coal that burns without flame.
- ANTI-PODES, *n.* A term applied to those who live on opposite sides of the globe.
- ANX-I-E-TY, (ang-zí'e-ty.) Concern, solicitude.
- A-ORT'A, *n.* The great artery from the left ventricle of the heart.
- A-PHÉL'ION, (a-fél'yun.) That point of a planet's orbit most distant from the Sun.
- AP-PEL/LA-TIVE, *n.* A common name in distinction from a proper name; as, man, tree.
- AP-PEL/LANT, *n.* One who appeals to a higher court.
- A POS-TE-RI-O'RI, *I.* Arguments *a posteriori*, are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts.
- A PRI-O'RI, *L.* Reasoning *a priori*, is that which infers effects from causes previously known.
- AR'AB, *n.* A native of Arabia.
- AR'A-BIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.
- AR'A-BLE, *a.* Fit for tillage.
- AR-CHI-ME'DES, *n.* A distinguished Greek philosopher.
- AR-RON'DISSE-MENT, (-mäng,) *Fr.* A subdivision of a department in France.
- ARCTIC, *a.* Northern; as, the Arctic circle.
- AR-CHE-LÁ'US, *n.* A king of Judea.
- ARE, (ár.) The plural of the substantive verb.
- AR'GENT-INE RE-PUB'LIC. The States of Buenos Ayres, S. A.
- AR'ID, *a.* Dry, parched with heat.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—METE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

- 'AR-I-ETTA, *It.* A short song—an air.
 'AR-ITH-MET'I-CAL, *a.* According to the rules of arithmetic.
 ARM'CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms.
 - ARMIS-TICE, *n.* A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement.
 AS-A-FET'I-DA, *n.* An inspissated sap from Persia.
 'AS-CENT', *n.* Motion upward—an eminence—hill.
 ASK, *v. i.* To inquire, or seek by request.
 ASK'ING, *p. pr.* Interrogating, inquiring, requesting.
 'A-SLANT', *a. or adv.* On one side, obliquely.
 ASP, *n.* A small poisonous serpent.
 AS-PIR'ANT, *n.* One who aspires, a candidate.
 ASS, *n.* A quadruped of the genus equus.
 ASTH'MA, (ast'mä,) *n.* A disease of respiration.
 'AS'SIG-NAT. Paper currency, issued by the revolutionary government of France.
 'ATH-E-NE'UM, *n.* A building for a library.
 'AT-TA-CHE', (at-ta-sha') *Fr. n.* One attached to the suit of an ambassador.
 AT-TÖRN'EY, (at-turn'y,) *n.* A lawyer.
 'AU FAIT', (o-fä') *Fr.* Master of it—equal to it.
 AUNT, (änt,) *n.* The sister of one's father or mother.
 'AUTOP-SY, *n.* Personal examination.
 'AUX-IL'IA-RIES, (aug-zil'ya-rez.) Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.
 'AUX-IL'IA-RY, (aug-zil'yu-re.) A helper—assistant.
 A-VANT 'ÖU'RIER, (a-väng' kou'reer.) A person dispatched before, to give notice of approach.
 'AV'O-CÄT, (av'o-cä,) *Fr.* An advocate.
 A-WRY', *a. or adv.* Turned or twisted toward one side.
 AX, *n.* Improperly written axe. An instrument for chopping wood.
 AY, }
 AYE, } (äh'e,) *adv.* Yes—yea.

TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—AN' GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; Ö as J; S as Z;
 CH as SH: TH as in THIS.

THE EXCURSION.

DURING a pleasant afternoon in June, I engaged to go on an excursion with a very learned friend of mine, who was a great adept in the arts, and possessed no little acumen in the sciences. He seemed absolutely a complete master of acoustics, aeronautics, the alveolar theory of cavities, the Arabic language, and all the rules relating to causes in the court of admiralty. Indeed, so abstruse was he at times, that there was perceptible a slight degree of acerbity in his countenance if one did not see at once the force of his arguments : a peculiarity in him which seemed to confirm the adage, that irritability is the accompaniment of genius. To amass wealth and aggrandize himself was utterly repugnant to his character. Yet I would by no means absolve my friend from all error : he had neither the inventive genius of Archimedes, nor all the virtues of Agesilaus, king of Sparta ; and some of his statements were merely ad captandum, so that he was fairly entitled to the appellative by which he was usually known.

But to return to the excursion which had been advertised. After going on board, and passing abaft the engine, our friend was struck by the abject appearance of a boy, whose shoes gave evidence of much abrasion, while the boy himself was completely absorbed in a

arithmetical exercise on the abacus. Here, again, I had an opportunity to witness the admirable traits in my friend's character, for he immediately began to ad-vert to the aliquot part of a number, and explained the principle involved so clearly, that the boy, as we left, stood agape with astonishment.

The city was fast receding from view, and the panoramic appearance of the country, with the adjacent villages ornamented here and there by the anemone and beautiful acacia, induced us to secure a more advantageous position, where we could obtain an unobstructed view. Accordingly we made an ascent to the upper deck, where my friend found an empty arm-chair, which he secured, and began to animadvert on the style of the buildings in view. Being myself something of an amateur in architecture, I drew his attention to the manifest irregularity of the alternate columns of the Atheneum, and also to the great height of the statue, in alto-relievo, designed to increase the amenity of the prospect from a distance.

One of the passengers was an accessory or auxiliary of a notorious burglar, appearing as savage as an Arab, and was viewed aslant with much curiosity. There was also an aeronaut and an arctic traveler, who had returned home after visiting the Antipodes, bringing with them a beautiful albatross, as white as alabaster, and a live asp, together with a hieroglyphic stone from Palestine, taken from the Aceldama, south of Jerusa-

lem, and dated during the reign of Archelaus, king of Judea.

Our travelers were surrounded by an interesting group, consisting of a ci-devant Spanish alcaid, and his friend, the alcalde of a neighboring town, who had decided many an appellant's cause; and also a distinguished French avocat, formerly an obscure attorney in an arrondissement near Paris. He had won his way to fame chiefly by his strong opposition to the circulation of the assignats got up by the revolutionary government. He had but just arrived in the country, with his attaché, bound on a mission to the Argentine Republic, where he had been instructed to say to the authorities that it would be to their advantage to institute a duty, ad valorem, on all French fabrics. I further noticed among the company a celebrated physician and accoucheur, the owner of many a broad acre of arable soil, and a strong supporter of allopathy, who was au fait of all matters connected with his profession, having at one time displayed much skill on a gun-shot wound in the region of the aorta; and in cases of autopsy he was acknowledged by even his enemies to be unrivaled. Taking a turn with my friend round the boat, fore and aft, we observed that the machinery had begun to abrade, caused, as the engineer informed us, by the adverse fortunes of the boat the past year. (He had just begun to alternate between red and white ash anthracite coal, and pre-

ferred the latter for steam purposes. He railed against the owners, charging them with aggrandizing themselves, and neglecting to procure proper advertisements necessary for the boat. The gong announced the dinner hour, and from the odors, we had a slight antepast of what was to come.

I passed the anchovy sauce to some one who was asking for it, after observing something like ants, or animalcules in the mixture. My friend was doing up matters *ad libitum*, showing some anxiety to ameliorate his condition at the expense of the boat. Opposite to us, I observed a young man, just from his alma-mater, in company with his aunt. I now heard some one ask for vocal music, and, to my surprise, my companion gave them a little arietta, with the *allegro* and *andante*; capitally done. I read in the Advertiser that an armistice had been agreed upon, after the detection of the ambuscade, by the *avant courier* of the general. But had the army been acclimated to that arid country, and been re-enforced by auxiliaries and other adjuncts, the difficulty to acclimate those recently arrived from the north would have been less. It was an enigma to me, why any one should advertise in a paper with hardly a hundred subscribers; when the editor of this advertising sheet, instead of being aggrandized by its proceeds, would soon be forced to the alternative of working or starving. The speaker at a political meeting, which was now in full blast in the

cabin, was a great adulator of the administration, and an aspirant for office. He was also afflicted with the asthma, and accented most of his words on the antepenult. While charging the opposition with seeking to advance their own aggrandisement, his admirers supposed him to be endowed with a superior afflatus; while others, with faces awry, stood agast, denouncing him as a great demagogue, exclaiming, "Aha! after election, you will see who will be governor." A motion to adjourn was now made, and a majority voted "aye."

•

B.

- BANQUET**, (bank'wet,) *n.* A feast—a rich entertainment.
- BAC-CA-LAURE-ATE**, *n.* The degree of bachelor of arts.
- BADIN-AGE**, (bad'in-āzh,) *n. Fr.* Light or playful discourse.
- BASI-LAR**, (baz'i-lar,) *a.* Relating to the base.
- BA-SALT**, (ba-zolt,) *n.* A rock of igneous origin.
- BAS-BLEU**, (bā-blew,) *n. Fr.* A literary lady—a blue-stocking.
- BASK**, *v. i.* To be exposed to genial heat, or benign influences.
- BASK'ET**, *n.* A domestic vessel, made of various materials.
- BASS-RE-LIEF**, *n.* Low relief—a figure but a little protuberant.
- BASTILE**, (bas'teel,) *n. Fr.* An old castle in Paris.
- BATH**, *n.* A place for bathing—immersion in a bath.
- BATON ROUGE**, (bā'ton roozh,) A town on the Mississippi.
- BAY'OU**, (bā'oo,) *n.* An outlet of a river or lake.
- BEA'CON**, (be'kn,) *n.* A signal—a light-house.
- BEARD**, (beerd,) *n.* The hair that grows on the chin and lips.
- BE-A-TIF'IC**, *a.* Used only of heavenly fruition after death.
- BEAU I-DÉ'AL**, *n.* A conception of consummate beauty formed in the mind.
- BEAU MONDE**, *n. Fr.* The fashionable world.
- BED'OU-IN**, (bed'oo-een,) *n.* The name of those Arabs who live in tents.
- BE-EL'ZE-BUB**, *n.* A prince of devils.
- BEL' ES-PRIT**, (bel' es-pree,) *n.* A wit—a fine genius.
- BEAUX' ES-PRITS**, (bōz' es-pree,) Plural of bel esprit.
- BEN-E-FIT'IA-RY**, (ben-e-fish'a-ra,) *n.* One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.
- BE-NÉATH**, *prep.* Under, lower in place.
- BESTIAL**, (best'yal,) *a.* Having the qualities of a beast.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TUNE, BULL, UNITE, AN'
GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- BEV'Y, *n.* A flock of quails—a company of females.
- BI-JOU'TRY, (be-zhoo'try,) *n. Fr.* Jewelry.
- BIL'LET-DÔUX, (bil'le-doo,) *Fr.* A love note, or letter.
- BI-SECT', *v. t.* To cut or divide into two parts.
- BIV'OUAC, (biv'wak,) *v. t. Fr.* To encamp during the night without tents or covering.
- BLANCH, *v. t.* To whiten—to take out the color.
- BLANC-MANGE', (blo-monje') *n.* A French dish for the table.
- BÔNA-FÉDE, *L.* With good faith.
- BLAST, *n.* A sudden gust of wind.
- BLAS'PHE-MOUS, *a.* Impiously irreverent toward God.
- BOMB, (bum,) *n.* An iron shell filled with explosive materials.
- BÔM-BÂRD', (bum-bard') *v. t.* To attack with bombs.
- BÔM'BAST, (bum'bast,) *n.* An inflated style.
- BON'MOT', (bong'mo') *n. Fr.* A jest, a witty repartee.
- BON-VI-VÂNT', (bong-ve-väng') *A good fellow.*
- BOOTH, *n.* A shed of boards or boughs.
- BOUR-DEAUX', (boor-dô') *A city in the southwest of France.*
- BOU'DOIR, (bood'wor,) *n. Fr.* A small private room for curiosities, &c.
- BOU'LE-VARD, (boo'le-var,) *n. Fr.* Public walks of Paris.
- BOWL, *v. i.* To play with bowls, or at bowling.
- BÔWL'DER, *n.* A stone of a roundish form, and no determinate size.
- BÔWL'ING-AL'LEY, *n.* A place for playing bowls.
- BRAG-A-DÔ'CIO, (brag-a-dô'shō,) *n.* A boasting fellow.
- BRANCH, *n.* A division—a limb.
- BRASS, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc.
- BRA'VO, *interj.* Well done.
- BRIG'AND, *n.* A robber, a highwayman.
- BRONCH-ITIS, (brank-ī'tis,) *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial membrane.
- BU-ÉNA VISTA, (boo-é'na vis'ta,) *n.* Mexican.
- BULL'ION, (bul'yun,) *n.* Uncolored gold or silver in the mass.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BÔOK.

BUOY, (booy,) *n.* A floating mark.

BUOY'ANT, *a.* Floating—light—that will not sink.

BU-REAU' CRA-CY, (bu-ro'kra-se,) *n.* A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments.

THE BANQUET HALL.

THE most notable persons assembled at the banquet hall, were those from Baton Rouge, Buena Vista, Bayou Sara, Bourdeaux, a Bedouin Arab with a long beard, and a person who had been a prisoner at the Bastile. There was also a young man who had received his baccalaureate, having a little badinage with the basbleu, who produced a piece of basalt from her basket, found in her boudoir, at the base of a figure in bass-relief.

Paintings hung in profusion from the walls of the saloon. My beau ideal of a subject, would have been an angel in a beatific vision, with the bestial Beelzebub in the back-ground, troubled with the bronchitis, and lamenting his blasphemous course.

I saw a small number, however, a brief enumeration of which may not be amiss. A bel-esprit, covered with bijoutry, sitting beneath a tall tree, and handing a billet-doux to a bevy of ladies, who had come to take a

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—**AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.**—**C** as **K**; **G** as **J**; **S** as **Z**;
CH as **SH**; **TH** as in **THIS**.

salt-water bath near the buoy, which served as a beacon to the sailors. The next represented a brigand, whose cheek had often met the rude blast: he was sitting on a boulder, viewing an army bivouac in the distance.

Passing on, we saw what appeared to be a bragadocio, of much brass and bombast, addressing a crowd under a booth on the Boulevards; while near by, a party was beginning to bowl on a bowling-alley. Further on, in a large frame, was the portrait of a member of the bureaucracy, who had charge of the bullion. Time had begun to blanch the face of one who was wont to bask in the sunshine of royal favor.

The guests had begun to bisect the blanc-mange, while the buoyant feelings of the beneficiary of the duke, led him to branch forth to the beau monde in a profusion of bon-mots, and eliciting thereby the bravos of the company. Retiring from the saloon, we saw in the yard of the arsenal some of the bombs which were afterward used by Oudinot to bombard the Eternal City.

C.

CACH-IN-NĀ'TION, (kak-in-nā'shun,) *n.* Loud laughter.

CA'DI, (kā'de,) *n.* A Turkish judge or magistrate.

CA'FE, (kā'fā,) *n.* A coffee-house.

CA'LF, (kā'f,) *n.* The young of a cow; in contempt, a stupid person.

CA-LOR'IC, *n.* The principle or matter of heat.

CA-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* Fair or elegant writing.

CAM'E-O, *n.* A precious stone carved in relief.

CAM'E-RA OB-SCU'RA, *n.* An optical instrument.

CAM'PHENE, *n.* Oil of turpentine.

CAPTAIN, (cap'tin,) *n.* The chief officer of a company, ship, or military band.

CAR'A-BI-NEER, *n.* A man who carries a carbine.

CAR'A-VAN, *n.* A company of travelers—a show of wild animals.

CAR'NI-VAL, *n.* A festival in Catholic countries during the week before Lent.

CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Carolina.

CAS-CĀDE', *n.* A steep fall of water over a precipice.

CA-SY'NO, *n.* *It.* In Europe, a club-house.

CĀSK, *n.* A general term for a pipe, barrel, &c.

CĀSK'ET, *n.* A small box for jewels, &c.

CAS-SIO-PĒ'IA, (-pē'ya,) *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CĀST, *v. t.* To throw, fling, or send.

CĀSTING VOTE, *n.* The vote of the presiding officer, when the affirmative and negative are equally divided.

CAV'AL-CĀDE, *n.* A procession of persons on horseback.

CEM'ENT, (sem'ent,) *n.* Mortar—glue—solder.

CAOUT'CHOU-C, (koo'chook,) *n.* India-rubber.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'
GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- CER'E-BRUM, *n.* The front and larger part of the brain.
- CER'E-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum.
- CHAFF, *n.* Husks—refuse—worthless matter.
- CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *a.* Impregnated with particles of iron.
- CHAMP DE MARS, (shäng de märz,) *Fr.* An open space in Paris for reviews.
- CHANCE, *n.* An event that takes place without being contrived.
- CHÂN'CEL-LOR, *n.* A judge of the court of chancery.
- CHÂN'CE-RY, *n.* A court of equity.
- CHÄNT, *n.* A song—melody.
- CHAP-AR-RAL', *n. Sp.* A thicket of low evergreen oaks.
- CHÄR'GÉ D'AF-FAIRES', (shär'zhä daf-fäir'.) A substitute for an ambassador.
- CHÄRL'A-TAN, (shärl'a-tan.) A quack—an empiric.
- CHÄR-I-VA-RI', (shäre-va-ree'.) A mock serenade of discordant music.
- CHAS-TISE', *v. t.* To correct by punishing.
- CHAS'TISE-MENT, (chas'tiz-ment) *n.* Correction—punishment.
- CHAT-EAU', (shat-tó') *n. Fr.* A castle—a seat in the country.
- CHAT'TEL, (chat'l') *n.* Any article of movable or immovable goods.
- CHEF D'ŒUV'RE, (shéf doov'r,) *n. Fr.* A master-piece or performance in the arts.
- CHE-MISE', (she-měz') *n. Fr.* A shift or under garment worn by females.
- CIO-E-RÓ'NE, (sis-e-ró'ne,) *n.* A guide—an attendant.
- CI-DE-VÄNT', (se-de-väng') *Fr.* Formerly used to designate persons who have been in office, and retired.
- CITI-ZEN, (sit'e-zn,) *n.* A permanent resident in a city or country.
- CLÄSP, *n.* A hook for fastening—a throwing of the arms around.
- CLÄSS, *n.* An order or rank of persons—a division.
- CO-ÄDJU-TANT, *a.* Mutually assisting or operating.
- CO-AD-JÜ'TOR, *n.* One who aids another; an assistant.
- CO'COA, (kó'kó,) *n.* A simple preparation of the kernels of the cacao.
-
- FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MÊTE, PRËY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.

€OCH'I-NÉAL, (koch'e-néle,) *n.* An insect from Mexico, used for dyeing red colors.

€Ó'DI-FY, (kó'de-fi,) *v. t.* To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

€ÓGN'IA€ (kóne'yak,) *n.* The best kind of brandy, so named from a town in France.

€OG'NI-ZA-BLE, (kog'ne-za-ble,) *a.* That falls or may fall under judicial notice.

€OG NI-ZANCE, (kog'ne-zans,) *n.* Judicial notice—perception, observation.

€OG'NI-ZANT, (kog'ne-zant,) *a.* Having knowledge of.

€OL-SE'UM, *n.* The amphitheater of Vespasian at Rome.

€OL-LAB'O-RÁ-TOR, *n.* An associate in labor, especially literary or scientific.

€OL-LÁTE', *v. t.* To lay together and compare—to examine.

€OLL'IER, (kol'yer.) A digger of coal—a coal merchant or vessel.

€OLL'IER-Y, (kol'yer-y,) *n.* The place where coal is dug.

€OL'PÓRT-EUR, *n.* A distributor of religious tracts and books.

€OL'UMN, (kol'um,) *n.* A pillar—an upright shaft.

€OM'BAT-ANT, *n.* A person who combats—a champion.

€OM'BAT-ED, *pp.* Opposed—resisted, contended.

€OM'BAT-ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist—fighting.

€OM-MÁND', *v. t.* To order—to direct—to charge.

€ÓME'LY, (kum'ly,) *a.* Becoming—graceful—handsome.

€OMME IL FAUT, (kom il fo,) *Fr.* As it should be.

€OM'MENT, *v. t.* To make remarks, or criticisms.

€OM'MENT-ING, *ppr.* Criticising—remarking.

€OM'MU-NISM, *n.* An association of persons in which there are no separate rights in property.

€OM'MU-NIST, *n.* An advocate of communism.

€OM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of comparison.

€OM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be compared.

€OM-PEER', *n.* An equal—a companion, an associate.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; € as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

COM'PLAI-SANCE, (kom'plā-zans,) *n.* A pleasing deportment; civility, condescension.

COM'PLAI-SANT, (kom'plā-zant,) *a.* Obliging—courteous.

COM'PLAI-SANT-LY, (kom'plā-zant-ly,) *adv.* With civility—courteously.

COM'PRO-MIT, *v. t.* To put to hazard by some previous act, which cannot be recalled.

CON A-MÔRE, *It.* With love or pleasure.

CON'CI-O AD CLE'RUM, (kon'she-o ad klé'rum,) *L.* A sermon to the clergy.

CON'DUIT, (kon'dit,) *n.* A sewer, drain, or canal.

CON'JU-GAL, *a.* Matrimonial—connubial; as, conjugal ties.

CON'NOIS-SEÛR', (kon'nīs-sūr',) *Fr.* A person well versed in any subject.

CON'QUEST, (konk'west,) *n.* The act of conquering or vanquishing.

CON'SCIENCE, (kon'shens,) Internal judgment of right and wrong—the moral sense.

CON'SCI-ENTIOUS, (kon-she-en'shus,) *a.* Influenced by conscience.

CON-SER-VĀTOR, *n.* A preserver from injury or violation.

CON'STRÛE, *v. t.* To interpret—to translate.

CON'STRÛ-ING, *ppr.* Expounding—translating.

CON'STRÛ-ED, (kon'strūd,) *pp.* Interpreted—translated.

CON-TOUR', (kon-toor',) *n.* The outline of a figure.

CON'TRE-TEMPS', (kon'tr-āng',) An accident which throws every thing into confusion.

CON-TRIB'ÛTE, *v. t.* To give—to pay a share.

CON'TU-ME-LY, *n.* Contemptuousness—insolence.

CON'VER-SANT, *a.* Acquainted—familiar with.

CON'VER-SAZ-I-ÔNE, (kon'ver-sat-ze-ô'nā,) *n. It.* A meeting for conversation.

CON-VIV'I-AL, *a.* Social—jovial—festal.

CO-QUET'RY, (ko-ke't'ry,) *n.* Attempts to attract admiration—trifling in love.

FATE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT.—MÊTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BÔOK.

€O-QUETTING, (ko-ke'ting,) *ppr.* Gaining admirers, and then rejecting them.

€OR AL, *n.* The solid secretion of zoophytes, chiefly carbonate of lime.

€OR OL-LA-RY, *n.* An inference from a preceding proposition.

€ORPS, (kōre, *pl.* kōrz,) *n.* A body of troops—any division of an army.

€ORPS DIP-LO-MĀ-TIQUE', (kōre dip-lo-mā-tee'k'), *Fr.* The body of ministers, or diplomatic characters.

€OR'PUS-CLE, (kor'pus-el,) *n.* Very small particles or atoms.

€ORTEGE, (kor'tāzh,) *n. Fr.* A train of attendants.

€OS-TŪME', *n.* An established mode of dress.

€O-TE-RIE', (ko-te-re'), *n. Fr.* A circle of familiar friends.

€OU'LEUR DE RŌSE, (koo'laur de rōze,) *Fr.* Under an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.

€OUP DE GRĀCE', (koo de grās'), A stroke of mercy to one on the rack—by death.

€OUP DE MAIN', (koo de māng') An unexpected attack or enterprise.

€OUP D'CEIL', (koo dāle'), *Fr.* Slight view, glance of the eye.

€OUP D'E-TAT', (koo dā-tā'), *Fr.* A sudden decisive blow in politics.

€OUP'LET, (kup'let,) *n. Fr.* Two verses—a pair of rhymes.

€OU-PON', (koo-pong'), *n. Fr.* An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds.

€OU'RRIER, (koo're-er,) *n.* A messenger sent express for conveying letters or dispatches.

€OURTE-SY, (kurt'e-sy,) *n.* Elegance of manners—politeness.

€OURTE-OUS, (kurt'e-us,) *a.* Civil, polite, obliging.

€OURTE'SY, (kurt'sy,) *n.* The act of civility performed by women.

€OURTE'SY, (kurt'sy,) *v. i.* To perform an act of civility as a woman.

€OURTIER, (kōrt'yur,) *n.* A man who frequents the courts of princes.

€OVENT GAR-DEN, (kuv'ent gar-den,) *n.* The name of a theater in London.

€OVER-LET, (kuv'er-let,) *n.* The cover of a bed.

TŌNE, BŪLL, ŪNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIUS.—C as K; Ġ as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- COV'EERT, (kuv'ert,) *a.* Covered, hid, disguised.
 COV'EERT-LY, (kuv'ert-ly,) *adv.* Secretly—in private.
 COV'ET-OUS, (kuv'et-us,) *a.* Eager to obtain—avaricious.
 COV'EY, (kuv'y,) *n.* A brood of birds—a company—a set.
 CRAFTY, *a.* Artful, cunning, skillful.
 CRAINCH, (kränch,) *v. t.* To crush with the teeth.
 CREATURE, (krät'yur,) *n.* That which is created—an animal.
 CRES-CEN'DO, *It.* In music, denotes with an increasing volume of voice.
 CRE-VASSE, *n. Fr.* A deep crevice—a breach.
 CRI-TIQUE', (kre-teek'), *n. Fr.* A critical examination of the merits of a performance.
 CROISE, (krüze,) *v. i.* To sail back and forth.
 CÜ'EUM-BER, (kü'kum-ber,) *n.* A well-known vegetable.
 CUI BÖ'NO, (ki bö'no,) *L.* For whose benefit.
 CUI'RASS, (kwe'rass,) *A* breast-plate.
 CUI-RAS-SIÈR', (kwë-ras-seer'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.
 CUI-SINE', (kwe-zeen'), *n. Fr.* The cooking department.
 CULTURE, (kult'yur,) *n.* The act of tilling the earth, or improving the mind.
 CÜR-TAIL', *v. t.* To shorten—to abridge—to cut down.
 CYC'LA-DES, (sik'la-dëze,) *n.* A number of islands in the Grecian Sea.
 CYN'O-SURE, (sin'o-shure, or s'no-shure,) *A* name given to the constellation of the Lesser Bear—any thing to which the attention is strongly turned.
 CYTH-E-RÈ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the goddess Venus.
-
- FATE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
 NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—AN"
 GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; Ç as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA.

DURING the year 1849, a citizen of New York joined (*con amore*) an overland company, bound for California. On his return, a short time since, he gave a brief account of the journey.

After a long cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, we cast anchor in the harbor of Galveston, in Texas. The captain in command, having the casting vote, decided that we should pitch our tents near the chateau of an old Carolinian, who, cognizant of our arrival, greeted us with great complaisance and courtesy. We purchased a few coverlets and blankets colored by cochineal, and a lot of caoutchouc or India-rubber cement for various purposes, also camphene to give us caloric to boil our cocoa, and a small cask of cogniac for medicinal purposes; and other goods and chattels which might contribute to our comfort.

Before proceeding further, we will introduce the reader to one or two of the prominent members of our company. We will begin with the *ci-devant* chancellor of one of the eastern states, a lawyer of the first class, whose last business, as a conservator of legal science, was, when acting in a committee with his compeers, appointed by the legislature to construe, comment, collate, and codify the rules in chancery. He was un-

fortunate enough to compromit himself in politics, so that he failed of an election to an office for which he aspired, and rather than begin again the practice of the law, he had accepted an appointment from General Taylor to an office in California.

The cynosure of all eyes was a Frenchman, courteous, complaisant, and conscientious, with an imposing costume and contour, having the affability of a courtier, with the judgment of a connoisseur, viewing matters generally couleur de rose; and while a member of the corps diplomatique in Rome, he left, after the carnival, for a summer excursion among the Cyclades in the Grecian sea. Returning to Paris, he found the value of coupons reduced so low as to embarrass his pecuniary affairs. He was then appointed to the command of a regiment of carabineers, and afterward to a regiment of curassiers; but finally doffed the cuirass on hearing the gold reports of California.

There was, also, one person not troubled with a conscience, a mere charlatan, who had figured, with his coadjutors, in the vicinity of the coliseum in a certain city.

This person, after committing a crime, of which the law takes cognizance, or is cognizable by the law, had succeeded in smuggling himself into the company, by reason of his being conversant with the route to be taken.

The company, which was comparable to a caravan or cavalcade, or whatever term the reader chooses,

now took up its line of march, and following the directions of our cicerone, we made great progress during the first ten days. The cortège was imposing in appearance: a mounted corps took the lead, and the crescendo of their cytherean chant echoed through the coverts of the chaparral.

A collaborator of the colporteur, who acted as courier, found by chance a chalybeate spring, with a natural conduit. It was a delightful spot, with an abundance of grass, giving evidence of former culture.

We could not resist the temptation to halt and recruit both man and beast. Our cuisine was soon in operation, having purchased a calf, some wild fowls, and fresh cucumbers from the Indians. The Frenchman was engaged in a conversazione, commenting on the principles of communism with a devoted communist; while the comely collier, from a colliery in Pennsylvania, was complaisantly singing a couplet to a convivial coterie, which was followed by a burst of cachinnation from the group.

This was the last really green oasis we met with: all the route now to its termination was marked by suffering and privation, which was construed as a chastisement for our cupidity.

The treasurer of the company, a covetous, crafty creature, had absconded during the night, probably with the intention of joining another party, taking with him a large sum of money belonging to the company,

also a casket, containing a gold clasp and cameo, and a miniature of a Turkish cadi, set in diamonds. A crevasse in the river, comparably small, caused us much trouble. We had noticed hostile Indians covertly watching us for several days. A column of armed combatants, bent upon conquest, made a furious charge upon us, combating like regular soldiers. They were repulsed after a short struggle, and I found that my coadjutant had a serious cerebral wound on the left side of the cerebrum.

On, on, we tramped through those dreary solitudes, with nothing better than chaff for our animals, and obliged also to curtail our own provisions; treated with contumely by the Indians, and during the long still nights the silver moon and twinkling Cassiopeia, the roar of the distant cascade, all, impressed us with a feeling of utter loneliness.

D.

DA-GUERRE'I-AN, (da-ger're-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or his invention of the daguerreotype.

DA-GUERRE'O-TYPE, (da-ger'o-týpe,) *n.* A method of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura.

DÄH'LIA, (däh'l'yä,) *n.* A beautiful compound flower of every variety of hue.

DAN'DRUFF, *n.* A scurf which forms on the head.

DAUNT, dānt, *v. t.* To intimidate—to dishearten.

DAUNTED, *pp.* Checked by fear—intimidated, abashed.

DEB-AU-CHÉE', (deb-o-shee'), *n.* A man given to intemperance or lewdness.

DE-BOÜCH', (de-boosh'), *v. t.* To issue or march out of a confined place.

DE-BRIS', (dä-bree'), *n. Fr.* Various masses detached from mountains, and piled up below.

DE-BÜT', (dä-bü'), *n. Fr.* Beginning—a first appearance.

DEB-C-TANT', (deb-t-tāng'), *n.* A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

DE-CT'SIVE, (de-sy'siv,) *a.* Final, conclusive, definitive.

DE-CREPIT, *a.* Broken down with age and debility.

DEF'I-CIT, *n.* Want—deficiency; as, a deficit in the revenue.

DEG-LU-TI'TION, (deg-lu-tish'un,) *n.* The act of swallowing.

DE-MAND', *v. t.* To ask or call for, as one who has a claim.

DE-MISE', (de-mize'), *n.* The death of any distinguished person—a conveyance by will.

DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* That may be proved beyond doubt.

DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of demonstration.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN
GER, VICIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- DE-MÏ', *n.* A kind of paper of small size.
- DENT'I-FRICE, (dent'e-fris,) *n.* A powder for cleaning the teeth.
- DE-PÄRTURE, (de-pärt'yur,) *n.* The act of going away.
- DE-PÔT, (de-pô'), *n. Fr.* A place of deposit.
- DE-PRE'CIÄTE, (de-prë'shäte,) *v. t.* To undervalue.
- DEP-RI-VÄTION, *n.* The act of depriving—loss—want.
- DES-HA-BILLE', (des-a-bil'), *n.* An undress—any home dress.
- DE-SID-ER-Ä'TUM, (*pl.* de-sid-e-rä'ta,) *n.* That which is desired. †
- DES'IG-NÄTE, *v. t.* To mark out or show so as to make known.
- DES'PI-CA-BLE, (des'pe-ka-bl,) *a.* Contemptible, mean, vile.
- DES-SERT', (dez-zert'), *n.* The last course at the table.
- DES'UE-TUDE, (des'we-tude,) *n.* Discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.
- DES'UL-TORY, *a.* Unconnected—immethodical.
- DE-TÄIL', *n.* Particulars—as the details of a scheme.
- DET-ES-TÄTION, *n.* Extreme hatred—abhorrence.
- DET-O-NÄTION, *n.* An explosion, or sudden report.
- DE-TÖUR', (dä-toor') *n. Fr.* A turning—a circuitous way.
- DEV'AS-TÄTE, *v. t.* To lay waste—to ravage.
- DE-VOIR', (dev-wor') *n. Fr.* An act of civility or respect.
- DI-ATH'E-SIS, *n.* Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad.
- DI-ÄTRIB-IST, *n.* One who prolongs his discourse or discussion.
- DICTUM, (*pl.* dic'ta,) *n. L.* An authoritative assertion or saying.
- DIL-ET-TÄNTE, (dil-et-tän'tä; *pl.* dil-et-tän'tä,) *n. It.* An admirer or lover of the fine arts.
- DIL'I-GENCE, (dil'e-zhünse,) *n.* The name of a kind of stage-coach used in France.
- DIPH'THONG, (dif'thong,) *n.* A union of two vowels in one syllable.
- DIP-LO-MATIC, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas, privileged.
- DIS-AD-VAN-TÄ'GEIOUS, *a.* Unfavorable to success—inconvenient.
- DIS-ÄRM', (diz-ärm') *v. t.* To deprive of arms—to render harmless.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DOVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BOOK.

- DIS-AS'TER**, (diz-as'ter,) *n.* Misfortune, mishap, calamity.
- DIS-CERN'**, (diz-zern'), *v. t.* To distinguish—to discriminate—to see.
- DIS-COM'FIT**, (dis-cum'fit,) *v. t.* To rout, to defeat, to vanquish.
- DIS-COURTE-OUS**, (dis-kurt'e-us,) *a.* Uncivil, wanting in good manners.
- DIS-DAIN'**, (diz-dain') *n.* Contempt, scorn.
- DIS-FRAN'CHISE**, (dis-fran'chiz,) *v. t.* To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen.
- DIS-FRAN'CHIS-ED**, (dis-fran'chizd,) *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the rights of a free citizen.
- DIS-FRAN'CHISE-MENT**, (dis-fran'chiz-ment,) *n.* The act of disfranchising.
- DIS-HON'EST**, (diz-on'est,) *a.* Void of honesty, destitute of probity.
- DIS-HON'OR-A-BLE**, (diz-on'or-a-bl,) *a.* Destitute of honor, base.
- DIS-IN'TE-GRATE**, *v. t.* To separate the integrant parts of.
- DIS-IN'TE-GRA-TED**, *pp.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.
- DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-NESS**, *n.* Freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest.
- DIS'LO-CATE**, *v. t.* To displace—to put out of joint.
- DIS'LO-CAT-ED**, *pp.* or *a.* Removed from its proper place.
- DIS-O-BLIGE'**, *v. t.* To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another.
- DIS-OWN'**, (diz-own') *v. t.* To deny—to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self.
- DIS'PU-TA-BLE**, *a.* That may be disputed or controverted.
- DIS'PU-TANT**, *n.* One who disputes, a controvertist.
- DIS-SOLVE'**, (diz-zolv') *v. t.* To melt or liquefy, by means of heat or moisture.
- DISTICH**, (dis'tik,) *n.* A couplet—an epigram of two verses.
- DIST-RIB'UTE**, *v. t.* To divide among two or more.
- DI-VERT'ISE-MENT**, (de-vert'iz-ment,) *A* short entertainment between the acts of longer pieces.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VICIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH: TH as in THIS.

- DI-VULGÉE', (de-vulj') *v. t.* To make public, to reveal, to disclose.
- DOL'OR-OUS, *a.* Sorrowful, doleful, dismal.
- DO-MIN'IC-AN, *a. or n.* An order of monks.
- DON'A-TIVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.
- DORIC, *a.* In architecture, denoting the second order of columns between the Tuscan and Ionic.
- DOUB'LE-EN-TEN'DRE, (doob'l-än-tän'dr,) *n. Fr.* Double meaning of a word or expression.
- DOTH, (duth,) The third person irregular of do.
- DOÜCHE, (doosh,) *n.* A jet of water directed with force on to some diseased part of the body.
- DOUGH'TY, (dou'ty,) *a.* In burlesque, brave, valiant, noble.
- DRAFT, *n.* An order directing the payment of money—a bill of exchange.
- DRAUGHT, (dräht,) *n.* The quantity of liquor drank at once.
- DRAM'A-TIS PER-SÓNÆ, *L.* Actors representing the characters in a play.
- DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition.
- DROM'E-DA-RY, (drum'e-der-ry,) *n.* A species of camel.
- DRUM'MOND LIGHT, (from Lieut. Drummond.) A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas—one oxygen, and the other hydrogen—in a state of ignition, on a ball of lime.
- DUC'AT, (duk'at,) *n.* A coin of several countries in Europe: the silver ducat is of equal value to the American dollar, and the gold ducat of twice the value.
- DUC'TILE, (duk'til,) *a.* Easily led or drawn—flexible, pliable.
- DÜ'RA MÁ'TER, *n. L.* The outer membrane of the brain.

FÁTE, FÁR, FÁLL, WHÁT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
 NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WÔLF, BÔOK.—TÔNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—AN"
 GER, VÍ'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

THE DAGUERRELIAN GALLERY.

THE demand for daguerreotypes has, of late, given quite an impetus to this branch of the fine arts. Its demonstrable superiority over all other modes, in giving a true and life-like impression, is no longer a disputable question. I shall disarm disputants of all suspicions of my own disinterestedness, in a most decisive manner, when I refuse to designate or divulge the name of the artist, in whose gallery we spent a brief half hour, taking a desultory view of all we could discern.

Presuming the reader to have a reasonable detestation of too much detail, we shall not be so discourteous as to disoblige him, by assuming the function of the doughty diatribist on the present occasion.

The first we observed was in a disadvantageous light, and represented a group at the dinner-table, partaking of the dessert which the waiter had begun to distribute. A decrepit gentleman seemed to enjoy the process of deglutition, while it was quite evident that his teeth had been unused to the action of dentifrice.

The image of ~~a~~ dishonest diplomatic individual next attracted our attention. It is said that he was disfranchised for the dishonorable deficit of ten thousand ducats which was detected in his accounts. It appears that his conscience was sufficiently ductile to enable

him to conceal a draft of the above amount, and to disown with disdain all knowledge of the embezzlement, and to regard his disfranchisement as of little consequence.

It is demonstrably certain, by the distich appended to the design, that the person with the dolorous countenance in the act of taking a douche bath in the Doric structure, to improve the diathesis of his system, had met with a disaster which dislocated one of his limbs; or perhaps a draught of that despicable liquor which, we trust, is rapidly going into desuetude, may have had something to do with his present condition.

The most striking piece in the collection was a scene laid in Mexico, representing an army making preparations to debouch from a dangerous defile, where masses of debris, composed of disintegrated rock, that had taken the sun and atmosphere a long time to disintegrate, were precipitated with such a detonation or report, as to daunt the heart of any one capable of being daunted. The effects of the disaster were of such a demonstrative character as to devastate the country, depreciate the value of property, and cause the demise of many distinguished individuals.

Previous to our departure, our attention was arrested by the grotesque figure of a dramatist, instructing a debutant how to make his debut in the divertissement as a Dominican friar, riding on a dromedary, soliciting donative offerings from a dilettante, with a dahlia in his

hand, and in the act of stepping from a French diligence.

The flash of the Drummond light, which came in at the windows, would dissolve and discomfit the lurking darkness so suddenly as almost to cause a deprivation of sight.

E.

EAU' DE CO-LÔGNE', (ô'de-ko-lône'), *n. Fr.* A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.

ECH'E-LON, (esh'e-lon,) *n. Fr.* In military tactics, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more in advance than another.

E'ER, (êr.) Contracted from ever, used in poetry, and sometimes in prose.

E-GRÊ'GIOUS, (e-grê'jus,) *a.* Used mostly in a bad sense; as, an egregious mistake, rascal, &c.

EITHER, (ê'ther or î'ther.) The former pronunciation prevails in America, the latter in England.

EL-EE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, *a.* Given in charity, relating to charitable donations.

E-LÈVE', (â-lâve'), *n. Fr.* One brought up or protected by another.

E-LITE', (â-leet'), *n. Fr.* A choice or select body.

E-LYS'IAN, (e-lizh'yan,) *a.* Exceedingly delightful.

E-LYS'TIUM, (e-lizh'yum,) *n.* In mythology, a place for happy souls after death.

EM-BON-POINT', (âng-bong-pwa'), *Fr.* Plumpness of body or person.

EM-EN-DÂ'TION, *n.* The act of altering for the better, correction.

E-MEUTE', (â-mût'), *n. Fr.* A seditious commotion or mob.

EM-PY-RE'AN, *n.* The highest heaven.

EN-AM'OR-ED, (en-am'urd,) *pp. or a.* Inflamed with love, charmed, delighted.

EN-CIENTE', (âng-sânt'), *a.* In law, pregnant—with child.

EN-CHÂNTING, *a.* Delighting, charming, ravishing.

EN-CÔRE', (âng-kôre'), *Fr.* Once more—again.

E-NE'RV-ÂTE, *v. t.* To weaken—to render feeble.

E-NE'RV-Â-TED, *pp. or a.* Weakened—enfeebled.

E-NE'RV-Â-TING, *ppr. or a.* Depriving of force or vigor.

FATE, FAR, FÂL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BÔOK.

- EN-FI-LÂDE'**, *v. t.* To rake with shot in the direction of a line.
- EN-FRAN'CHISE**, (-chiz.) To set free; to liberate from slavery.
- EN-FRAN'CHIS-ED**, (en-fran'chizd,) *pp.* or *a.* Admitted to the rights of freemen.
- EN'GINE**, (en'jin,) *n.* A machine for the production or multiplication of mechanical powers.
- EN'GLISH**, (ing'lish,) *a.* Belonging to England or its inhabitants.
- EN'GLAND**, (ing'land,) *n.* One of the three British islands.
- EN-HANCE'**, (en-häns'), *v. t.* To raise, to advance, to lighten.
- EN MÂSSE'**, (äng-müsse'), *Fr.* In the mass or whole body.
- EN-NUI'**, (äng-we'), *Fr.* Dullness of spirit—languor.
- EN PÂS'SANT**, (äng-päs'säng,) *Fr.* In passing—by the way.
- EN ROUTE'**, (äng-root'), *Fr.* Upon the road—in progress.
- EN-SEM'BLE**, (äng-säm'bl,) *n. Fr.* The whole—all the parts taken together.
- EN-TRÂNC'ED**, (en-träns't'), *pp.* or *a.* Put in a trance—enraptured.
- ENTRE NOUS**, (äng'tr-noo,) *Fr.* Between ourselves.
- ENTRE-POT'**, (äng'tr-pō'), *Fr.* A warehouse for the deposit of goods.
- ENVEL-OPE**, (äng'vel-ōpe,) *n. Fr.* A wrapper, an inclosing cover.
- EQUA-NIM'I-TY**, *n.* Evenness of mind—not easily elated or depressed.
- EQUI-PAGE**, (ek'we-paje,) *n.* Accouterments, retinue.
- ÈRE**, (är,) *adv.* or *prep.* Before—sooner than.
- ES'PI-ON-ÂGE**, (es'pe-on-aje,) *n.* The practice or employment of spies.
- ES-PRIT DE CÔRPS**, (es-prē'de-kōr'), *Fr.* The spirit of the body or society; as, from association.
- E-TÂT MÂ'JOR**, (ä-tä'mä'zhor.) Officers and sub-officers.
- ET-I-QUETTE'**, (et-e-ke't'), *n.* Forms of ceremony or decorum.
- EU-RO-PE'AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.
- EVER-Y**, *a.* Each one of a whole number.
- EWE**, (yū,) *n.* A female sheep.
- EX-A-CER'BÂTE**, *v. t.* To irritate—to exasperate.

TONE BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- EX-A-CER'BÄ-TED, (eks-a-ser'bä-ted,) *pp.* Exasperated.
 EX-A-CER'BÄ-TING, (eks-a-ser'bä-ting,) *ppr.* Exasperating.
 EX €A-THE'DRA, *£.* With authority, or dogmatism.
 EX-EUR'SION, (eks-kur'shun,) *n.* A rambling, a journey, digression.
 EX NE-CES-SI-TÄ-TE, *L.* Of necessity.
 EX'OR-CISM, *n.* The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places.
 EX PAR'TE, *L.* On one side only.
 EX'PLE-TIVE, *n.* In language, words or syllables not necessary to the sense.
 EX-PÖ'SE', (eks-pö-zä'), *n. Fr.* A formal statement or recital.
 EX'QUI-SITE, (eks'kwe-zit,) *a.* Nice, exact, very excellent.
 EXTANT, *a.* In being—now subsisting.
 EX-TEM'PO-RE, *adv.* Without previous study.
 EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, (eks-tror'de-na-ry,) *a.* Uncommon—wonderful.
 EX-ULT', (egz-ult'), *v. i.* To rejoice—to triumph.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

THE empyrean rung with egregious and extraordinary plaudits when the enfranchised citizens of France, en masse, elevated Louis Bonaparte to the highest office in their gift.

Free from the ennui and enervating influences of confinement, we see him at once entranced and enamored with power; looking to the soldiery as the most powerful engine to enhance his authority, he, by some species of exorcism, contrives to eradicate republican tendencies, particularly with the *etat-major*, and sub-

stitute in their place opinions more congenial with his own ambition.

If he would enfranchise those whom he has disfranchised; if he would cease to enervate industry by his immense military establishment, which has contributed to exacerbate the feelings of economists; if he would abolish his system of espionage, and reduce to republican dimensions his exquisite etiquette and equipage, so enchanting to the elite, ere long he might obtain more than a European celebrity, and the friends of enervated industry, and universal liberty throughout England and America, would have occasion to exult over the prospects of the future. Probably the president considers the word republic a mere expletive, and, if it were possible, would most heartily wish it transferred to the vocabulary of Elysium, it having so often disturbed the equanimity of his mind. If the work he is said to have written is still extant, and if he have occasion to revise it, there will undoubtedly be many important emendations. The eleemosynary institutions in the vicinity of the Elysian Fields should be placed upon a footing so as to compare favorably with those of the English.

F.

- FA-ÇADE', (fa-sâde'), *n. Fr.* Front view of an edifice.
 FA'CIAL, (fâ'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to the face.
 FACILE, (fas'il,) *a.* Easy, pliant, courteous.
 FAË-TOTUM, *n.* A person employed to do all kinds of work.
 FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, (fa-mil-yar'e-te,) *n.* Intimacy, freedom from ceremony
 FĀST, *adv.* Swiftly, rapidly.
 FA-RYNA, *n.* Pollen; the flour of any species of corn.
 FAS-TID'I-OUS, (fas-tid'e-us,) *a.* Over-nice—difficult to please.
 FAU'BÔURG, (fô'boorg,) *n. Fr.* A suburb in French cities.
 FAU'CET, (faw'set,) *n.* An instrument for drawing liquids from casks.
 FAUX'-PĀS, (fô'pâ,) *Fr.* A mistake—a false step.
 FAU-TEUIL', (fô-teul') *n. Fr.* An arm-chair—an easy-chair.
 FA'VOR-ITE, (fâ'vur-it,) *a.* Regarded with affection.
 FEAT'URE, (fêat'yur,) *n.* The make or form of face, lineament, outline.
 FÊTE, (fâte,) *n. Fr.* A festival holiday.
 FETE CHAM-PETRE', (fât-sham-pâtr') *n. Fr.* A festival in the open air.
 FET'I-CHISM, (fet'e-shizm,) *n.* The worship of trees, stones, &c.
 FET'ID, *a.* Having an offensive smell.
 FIG'URE, (fig'yur,) *v. i.* To make a show.
 FI-NĀ'LE, (fe-nâ'le,) *n. It.* Close—termination.
 FI-NANCE', (fe-nans') *n.* Revenue—income.
 FI-NAN'CES, (fe-nan'cez,) *n. pl.* Funds in the treasury—revenue.
 FI-NAN'CIAL, (fe-nan'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to public revenue.
 FIN-AN-CIER', (fin-an-seer') *n.* One skilled in money matters.
 FI-NESS', (fe-ness') *n.* Artifice—stratagem.
 FIS'SURE, (fish'yur,) *n.* A longitudinal opening.
 FLAËCID, (flak'sid,) *a.* Soft and weak—limber.
 FLAUNT, *v. i.* To display ostentatiously.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BYRD.—
 NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

- FLOR'IN, *n.* A European coin of different values.
- FOR'EIGN-ER, (for'in-er,) *n.* One born in a foreign country.
- FO-REN'SIE, *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature.
- FORTE, *n.* *Fr.* The strong point—the art in which one excels.
- FORTE, (for'tā,) *adv.* A direction to sing or play with force.
- FOR-TIS'SI-MO, *It.* In music, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.
- FORT'NIGHT, (fort'nite,) *n.* Two weeks.
- FORT'UNE, (fort'yun,) *n.* Luck—possessions—wealth.
- FRANCE. A country in the west of Europe.
- FRA-TER'NIZE, *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers.
- FRÈRE, (frāre,) *n.* *Fr.* A brother.
- FUTURE, (fū'yur,) *n.* Time to come.

THE FETE CHAMPETRE IN PARIS.

THE fête champêtre, which is sometimes held as often as once in each fortnight, is attended by citizens from every faubourg in Paris.

The sharp financier, in a fair way to accumulate a fortune, leaves finances and financial matters with his factotum, who is taking his first lessons in finance.

The fastidious foreigner, for the first time in France, travels fast in order to fraternize with his frères, and part with his florins at the fête.

The dwellers in fetid alleys and narrow fissures

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z
CH as SH; TH as THIS.

pour forth, with flaccid muscles, to flaunt and figure in their favorite walks.

The façade of a beautiful structure is decorated with various designs, and, as the festival approaches its finale, a facile speaker of broad facial angle, and of undoubted familiarity with forensic finesse, expatiates on the glories of the future. Art and nature have done so much for Paris, that there is a trace of fetichism discoverable in the religious sentiment of its inhabitants.

G.

GÄE'LIC, (gä'lik,) *n.* The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

GÄIR'ISH, (gä'r'ish,) *a.* Gaudy, showy.

GAL'LOWS, (gal'lus,) *n.* An instrument for the execution of criminals by hanging.

GAL'VES-TON, *n.* A town in Texas.

GAN-Y-ME'DE, (gan-e-mé'de.) In mythology, the cup-bearer of the immortals.

GAM'UT, *n.* A scale on which notes in music are printed.

GÄSP, *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.

GÄPE, *v. i.* To yawn; to open the mouth wide, from sleepiness.

GÄUNT, (gänt,) *a.* Vacant, hollow, empty.

GEN-DÄRME', (zhän-därm') *n. Fr.* In France, one of a select body of troops.

GESTURE, (jest'yur,) *n.* A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion.

GEY'SER, (gē'ser,) *n.* The name of certain fountains in Iceland.

GHÄST'LY, *a.* Death-like—dismal.

ËI-RAFFE', (je-raf') *n.* The camelopard.

GLÄ'CIER, (glä'seer,) *n.* A field of ice in the valleys of the Alps.

GLÄNCE, *n.* A momentary view.

GLÄNC'ED, (glänst,) *pp.* Shot or darted suddenly.

GLÄSS, *n.* A hard, brittle transparent substance.

GLÖ'RI-A IN EX-CEL'SIS, *L.* Glory in the highest.

GNEISS, (nice,) *n.* A species of rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.

GOL'GOTH-A, *n.* St. Matthew 27th chap. 33d verse.

GON'DO-LA, *n.* A Venetian pleasure-boat.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MÈTE, PRÈY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WÖLF, BÖÖK.—TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—ÄN'
GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; Ç as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- GOR'GEOUS, (gor'jus,) *a.* Showy—splendid.
- GRAD'U-AL, (grad'yū-al,) *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees.
- GRÄFT, *v. t.* To insert a bud or cion into another tree.
- GRAND'EUR, (grand'yur,) *n.* Greatness—magnificence.
- GRAND-VIZ'IER, (-vizh'yer,) *n.* The chief minister of the Turkish empire.
- GRÄNT, *n.* The act of granting—a gift.
- GRÄSP, *v. i.* To catch—to seize.
- GRASS, *n.* Herbage.
- GREASE, (grēze,) *v. t.* To smear or daub with grease or fat.
- GREASE, (grees,) *n.* Animal fat in a soft state.
- GREASY, (greez'y,) *a.* Oily—unctuous.
- GREAS'ED, (greezd,) *pp.* Smeared with oily matter.
- GRI-MÄCE', (gre-mäse'), *n.* A distortion of the countenance.
- GRI-MÄC'ED, (gre-mäst'), *a.* Distorted—having a crabbed look.
- GRIND-STÖNE, *n.* A flat circular stone used for sharpening tools.
- GRI'SONS, (gre'zunz,) *n. pl.* The inhabitants of the Eastern Swiss Alps.
- GROAT, (grawt,) *n.* An English coin, equal to fourpence.
- GRÖS, (grö,) *Fr.* Thick, strong: used in compound words; as, gros-de-nap, gros-de-tours.
- GUÄ'NO, *n.* Excrement of sea-fowls, used as a manure.
- GUÄRD'I-AN, (gärd'e-an,) *n.* A warden—one to whom any thing is committed for safe keeping.
- GUIL'LO-TINE, (gil'lo-teen,) *n. Fr.* A machine for beheading persons at a stroke.
- GUM-AR'A-BIC, *n.* A gum from Arabia, Egypt, &c.
- GYM-NÄ'SI-UM, (jim-nä'ze-um,) *n.* A place where athletic exercises are performed.
- GÄYVES, (jivez,) *n.* Fetters.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
 NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BÖÖK.—TÖNE, BULL, ÜNITE.—ÄN"
 GER, VÜ'CIOUS.—C as K; Ç as J; S as Z; ÇH as SH; TH as in THIS.

THE MAN IN THE RAILROAD CAR.

A TALL, gaunt man, with his head almost as high as that of a giraffe, was descanting with much gesture, in a railroad car, on some of the events of his life. He remarked that while he was a gendarme, during the French Revolution, he narrowly escaped the ghastly guillotine or gallows, and, without a groat, found his way to the highlands in Scotland, where he acquired a smattering of Gaelic, visited Iceland, took a glance at the Geysers, departed thence for Venice, where he had notice of a grant of land in his favor.

He then opened a gymnasium, was successful in business, and being now indoctrinated with republican principles, he determined to emigrate to America. But before leaving the old country, he made a short Eastern tour. At Constantinople he received a friendly grasp from the hand of the Grand-Vizier. Spoke of the gorgeous grandeur of a sunset on the Alps, as the rays of the sun glanced on the glaciers of the Grisons. Described the gairish gondolas of Venice, and other things not necessary to be recorded in this brief paragraph. He finally located on a farm near Galveston, in Texas, and understood enough of mineralogy to distinguish the difference between gneiss and feldspar, and

enough of horticulture to graft his fruit-trees scientifically, using gum-arabic to protect the incision from the air. By the help of guano he raised fine grass, turned his grindstone by water-power, covered his hot-beds with glass frames, made no grimace when the tax-collector called on him, and he has determined, until the last gasp, to remain a guardian of republican institutions.

H.

- HÄC-I-EN'DÄ**, (hä-se-en'dä,) *Sp.* An isolated farm or farm-house.
- HACK'NEY-ED**, (hak'nid,) *pp.* or *a.* Used much or in common—practiced.
- HAL'CY-ON**, (hal'se-on,) *a.* Calm, peaceful, happy, quiet.
- HALF**, (häf,) *pl.* **HÄLVES**, (hävz,) *n.* One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts.
- HÄLF'-PÄY**, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary.
- HÄL'I-BUT**, *n.* A fish of the genus Hippoglossus.
- HAND'KER-CHIEF**, (hank'er-chif,) *n.* A piece of silk or linen used for cleaning the face.
- HA-RANGUE'**, (ha-rang',) *v. i.* To make an address or speech.
- HAR'ASS**, *v. t.* To weary—to fatigue to excess.
- HAR'ASS-ED**, (har'ast,) *pp.* Wearied, tired, teased.
- HÄR'EM**, *n.* The division allotted to females in the large dwelling-houses of the East.
- HÄUNT**, (hänt,) *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts.
- HAU-TEUR'**, (ho-türe' or ho-täur',) *n. Fr.* Pride—haughtiness.
- HEÄRTH**, (härth,) *n.* A pavement in a chimney, on which a fire is made.
- HEIGH'-HÖ**, (hi'-hö.) An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.
- HEIN'OUS**, (hä'nus,) *a.* Odious—enormous—aggravated.
- HEM'IS-TICH**, (hem'e-stik,) *n.* Half a poetic verse.
- HEM'OR-RHAGE**, (hem'ur-raje,) *n.* Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it.
- HER-E-DITÄ-MENT**, *n.* Any species of property that may be inherited.
- HER'O-INE**, (her'o-in,) *n.* A female hero.
- HER'O-ISM**, *n.* The qualities of a hero—bravery, courage.
- HER'RING**, *n.* A fish of the genus Clupea.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TUNE, BULL, UNITE, AN'
GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

HIC'COUGH, (hik'up,) *n.* Convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles.

HOGS'HEAD, (hogz'hed,) *n.* A large cask.

HOMELY, *a.* Plain, not handsome.

HO-ME-OP'A-THIST, *n.* A believer in homeopathy.

HO-ME-OP'A-THY. The doctrine or theory of curing diseases with very minute doses of medicine, by producing in the patient affections similar to those of the disease.

HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Kind to strangers and guests.

HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* With kindness to strangers and guests.

HU'GUE-NOT, (hū'ge-not,) *n.* A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.

HUR-RĀ', *exclam.* A shout of joy or exultation.

HY-DROP'A-THIST, *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

HY-DROP'A-THY, *n.* A mode of treating diseases by the use of water.

HY-GI-ENE', *n.* The art of preserving health.

HY-POC'RISY, (hip-pok're-sy,) *n.* Simulation, false pretense.



THE INVALID.

AN officer who had retired on half-pay, and who had long been harassed by disease, which he had borne with heroism, was very hospitably received at the Hacienda of a Spanish gentleman in the Island of Cuba. The few hereditaments left him by the will of his father had been mostly disposed of, so that he plead guilty to the heinous crime of being poor. But hypocrisy, and pride, or hauteur, and many of the hackneyed

sins of the day, found no congenial place in his disposition.

During his halcyon days, he had cultivated poetry in his rural haunts; and while finishing a hemistich, was suddenly taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs.

A kind lady, a descendant from a Huguenot family, and who understood the principles of hygiene, became his nurse. She was a hydropathist to a limited extent, and also a homeopathist. But neither hydropathy nor homeopathy was of much avail at first. The disease continued to harass him. He was drenched with half a hogshead of water every day, and this sudden shock would cause a hiccough or spasm of the respiratory muscles. Our heroine, with her white handkerchief tied around her head, was almost a constant attendant at the homely hearth of the sick man, whose occasional heigh-ho indicated much restlessness. But after a short relapse, occasioned by a free indulgence of his appetite for halibut and herrings, he was gradually restored to health, through the kind and hospitable treatment of his physician and friends.

5*

I.

- I-CON'O-CLAST, (i-k'n'o-klast,) *n.* A destroyer of images.
- ID-E-OL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on ideas.
- I'DYL, (i'dil,) *n.* A short poem.
- IG-NÓ'BLE, *a.* Of low birth or family—mean, worthless.
- IL-LUSTRA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of making clear.
- IL'LUS-TRA-TOR; *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.
- IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil,) *a.* Weak in body or mind.
- IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil,) *n.* One destitute of strength, either of body or mind.
- IM-BRÓGL'IO, (im-bról'yo,) *It.* In the drama, a complicated plot.
- IM-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be passed.
- IM'PE-TUS, *n.* Force or motion, by which any thing is impelled.
- IM-PRI-MÁTUR, *n.* (*L.* let it be printed.) A license to print a book.
- IM-PROV'I-SATE, *a.* Unpremeditated.
- IM-PROV-I-SÁTION, *n.* Act of making poetry or performing music extemporaneously.
- IM-PROV-I-SA-TÓ'RE, (im-prov-e-sa-tó're,) *n. It.* A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.
- IM-PROV-I-SA-TR'CE, (im-prov-e-sa-tré'chá,) *n. It.* A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.
- IM-PRO-VISE', (im-pro-veez'), *v. i.* To speak extemporaneously.
- IN-AM-O-RÁ'TO, *n. m.* } (*L.* in and *amor*, love.) A lover.
- IN-AM-O-RÁ'TA, *n. f.* }
- IN-CT'SIVE, (in-sý'siv,) *a.* Having the quality of cutting. Incisive teeth in animals are the fore-teeth.
- IN-CT'SOR, (in-sý'sor,) *n.* A cutter—a fore-tooth.
- IN-COM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* That admits of no comparison with others.
- IN-COM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond comparison.
- IN-CON'GRU-OUS, (in-kong'gru-ous,) *a.* Unsuitable, inconsistent.

FÁTE, FÁR, FÁLL, WHÁT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÓTE, DÓVE, MÓVE, WÓLF, BÓOK.

IN'CU-BUS, *n.* The nightmare—a demon.

IN'DIA, (ind'yä,) *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus.

IN'DIAN, (ind'yan,) *n.* A native of the Indies, or one of the aborigines of America.

IN'DIES, (ind'yez,) *n. pl.* Of India.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be disputed—incontrovertible.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without dispute.

IN-ER'TIA, (in-er'shä,) *n.* Inertness, indisposition to move.

IN-EX'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be persuaded by entreaty, unyielding.

IN-EX'O-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained.

IN EX-TEN'SO, *L.* Fully, at full length.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not to be disentangled.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

IN'FANT-ILE, *a.* Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant.

IN'FI-NITE, (in'fe-nit,) *a.* Without limits, unbounded.

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *a.* Infinitely small.

IN-GRÄ'TIÄTE, (in-grä'shäte,) *v. t.* To commend one's self to another's good-will.

IN-GRÄ'TIÄ-TED, (in-grä'shä-ted,) *pp.* Commended one's self to another's favor.

IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers.

IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers.

IN-I'TIÄTE, (in-ish'äte,) *v. t.* To instruct, to introduce into a new state or society.

IN-I'TIÄ-TED, (in-ish'ät-ted,) *pp. or a.* Instructed, entered.

IN-I'TIÄ-TO-RY, (in-ish'a-to-ry,) *a.* Introductory.

IN-QU'IRY, *n.* The act of inquiring, interrogation.

IN-SÄ'TIÄ-BLE, (in-sä'shä-bl,) *a.* Incapable of being satisfied.

IN-SIG'NI-A, (in-sig'ne-ah,) *n. pl.* Badges or marks by which any thing is distinguished.

TÜNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- IN-SITU, *L.* In its original situation or bed.
- IN STĀ-TU QUO, *L.* In the former state or condition.
- IN-TACT, *a.* Untouched, unused.
- IN'TE-GRAL, *a.* Whole, entire, making part of a whole.
- IN-TER-MENT, *n.* The act of depositing a dead body in the earth.
- IN-TER-NĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations.
- IN TER-RÓ'REM, *L.* For a terror or warning.
- IN TÓ'TO, *L.* Wholly, entirely.
- IN TRAN'SI-TU, *L.* In passing, or on the way out.
- IN-Ū'RE', (in-yŭ're'), *v. t.* To habituate, to accustom.
- IN-Ū'RE'D, (in-yŭrd'), *pp.* Accustomed, hardened by use.
- IR-RE-FRĀ'GA-BLE, *a.* That can not be refuted or overthrown.
- IR-REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not be repaired or recovered.
- IR-REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that precludes recovery.
- IR-RES'PI-RA-BLE, *a.* Unfit for respiration; as, irrespirable air.
- IR-REV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* Not to be recalled or revoked.
- IR-REV'O-CA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recall.
- IS'O-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Standing detached from others of a like kind.
- IS-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* State of being isolated.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

INITIATORY steps have recently been taken for the construction of a railroad over the almost impassable region now lying intact between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. The indisputable impetus which would be given to the business of the country, by this incomparable international communication, is proved in an

irrefragable manner by one who is an acknowledged illustrator of the movement.

The productions of India and the Indies, in transitu by this route, will indisputably have a freshness and flavor to which the insatiable gourmand is now an utter stranger. Here, then, is a theme on which the improvisatore can improvise, with ample materials for his idyls. The loss of life and property is incomparably greater on the overland route now than by any other. The emigrant, though inured to hardship, meets with irreparable misfortunes; and when inextricably and irreparably involved in trouble by almost infinite privations, and perhaps even by the interment of his wife or his child, whose infantile frame it was impossible for him to inure to the hardships of the journey, he is then in such an imbecile state of body as to make but feeble resistance to the inhospitable Indian. These illustrative remarks are designed to show the fate which irrevocably attends those who emigrate by land under existing circumstances. With a good railroad most of these difficulties are, of course, obviated.

The incongruous population of Europe, where inexorable tyranny sits like an incubus on the people, on arriving in this country can, instead of dooming themselves to inextricable and irrevocable poverty in the large Atlantic cities, and inhaling the irrespirable air of contracted apartments, go at once into the Western country, where, instead of choosing isolated farms, they

may build up small villages, and establish schools, where an integral education may be obtained, and their children may become thoroughly initiated in republican principles. It is quite inexplicable that so many of the pioneers of the West should persist inexorably in remaining in isolation from each other, resting satisfied with the mere infinitesimal amount of information which their children receive in consequence of the disadvantages of their situation.

J, K.

JAC'O-BIN, (jak'o-bin,) *n.* In France, a violent revolutionist in 1789.

JAG-U-ÄR', *n.* The American tiger or ounce of Brazil.

JAL'AP, *n.* The root of a Mexican plant, a species of convolvulus.

JAUN'DICE, (jän'dis,) *n.* A disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c.

JAUNT, (jänt,) *n.* An excursion—a short journey.

JAVE'LIN, (jav'lin,) *n.* A sort of spear about five feet long.

JÄ'VÄ, *n.* One of the East India islands.

JET D'EAU', (zhä-dö',) *n. Fr.* A throw of water.

JEU' DE MÔTS', (zhu'de-mö',) *Fr.* A play upon words—a pun.

JEU' D'ES-PRIT', (zhu'de-spre',) *n. Fr.* A witticism—a play of wit.

JO-CÔSE', (jo-köse',) *a.* Given to jokes, merry, waggish.

JOE'UND, (jok'und,) *a.* Gay, lively, sportive.

JOINTURE, (joint'yur,) *n.* An estate settled on a woman in consideration of marriage.

JU-DI'CIA-RY, (ju-dish'a-re,) *n.* The system of courts of justice in a government.

JUL'IAN, (jüle'yan,) *a.* Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cæsar.

JÜN'IOR, (jän'yör,) *a.* Younger, not as old as another.

JÜ'ROR, *n.* One that serves on a jury.

KA-LEID'O-SCOPE, (ka-lyde'o-skope,) *n.* An instrument which exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and forms.

KETTLE, (ket'tl,) *n.* A vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating water, &c.

FATE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—NOTE, DÖVE. MÖVE, WOLF, BÖÖK.—TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; Ç as J; Š as Z; ČH as SH; TH as in THIS.

KHĀN, (kawn,) *n.* Among the Tartars, a king or prince; in Persia, a governor.

KI-OSK', (ke-osk') *n.* A Turkish open summer-house.

KNÖLL, (nôle,) *n.* A little round hill or mount.

KNOOT, (nowt,) *n.* An instrument of punishment in Russia, consisting of a strap of leather.

KNOWL'EDGE, (nol'lej,) *n.* Learning, illumination of mind, skill.

KRA'AL, *n.* Among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts.

THE ARTIST.

AN acquaintance of mine, who had some knowledge of judiciary matters, and who had the previous day been sitting as a juror in settling a question of jointure, made an appointment with me to take a short jaunt, for the purpose of visiting the rooms of a young artist.

On arriving, we found the young aspirant looking somewhat pale, having, by the help of jalap and a jocose disposition, but just recovered from an attack of the jaundice.

He received us in a jocund manner, and alluding with a *jeu d'esprit* to his recent illness, invited us to examine his fanciful productions. The painting directly in front of us was of a coarse character, but displayed much artistic skill in design and coloring. It represented a Hottentot kraal, with one of the natives, in the act of throwing a javelin at an animal resembling

the jaguar of South America, and also in some points resembling the tiger of Java, while a group of women appeared to be cooking something in a huge kettle.

Further on appeared one of the leading Jacobins of the French Revolution: he was looking into a kaleidoscope, while in the foreground there was a beautiful jet d'eau. The last and most finished painting we saw represented the Khan of Tartary, reclining in a kiosk, situated on a knoll, witnessing the punishment of a delinquent by the knout. We left our artist to the quiet pursuit of his favorite occupation, fully impressed with the belief that he was not destined long to remain unknown to fame.

L.

- LÁIRD, *n.* A person of superior rank, a lord: (Scottish.)
- LAM'ENT-A-BLE, *a.* To be lamented, deserving sorrow.
- LAM'ENT-A-BLY, *adv.* Mournfully, with expressions of sorrow.
- LÁNCE, (láns,) *v. t.* To pierce with a lance or sharp instrument.
- LÁNCED, (láns't,) *pp.* Pierced with a lancet.
- LAND'WEHR, (land'wäre,) *n.* In Austria and Prussia, the militia.
- LÁNG-SÏNE', *adv.* Long ago: (Scottish.)
- LAN'GUOR, (lang'gwor,) *n.* Feebleness, dullness, lassitude of body.
- LAR'YNX, (lar'inks,) *n.* A cavity in the upper part of the windpipe.
- LÄSS, *n.* A girl, applied particularly to a country girl.
- LAS'SO, *n.* A rope with a noose, used for catching wild horses.
- LÄST, *a.* The latest; as, the last hour, the last week, &c.
- LÄSTING, *ppr.* Continuing in time, enduring.
- LÄTH, *n.* A thin slip of wood, nailed to the studs to support the plastering.
- LÄUD'A-NUM, (lawd'a-num,) *n.* Tincture of opium.
- LÄUGH, (läff,) *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.
- LÄUGH'A-BLE, (läff'a-bl,) *a.* That may justly excite laughter.
- LÄUGH'TER, (läff'ter,) *n.* Convulsive merriment.
- LÄUNCH, (länch,) *v. t.* To cause to slide from the land into the water.
- LÄUN'DRESS, (län'dress,) *n.* A washerwoman.
- LÄUN'DRY, (län'dry,) *n.* The place where clothes are washed.
- LÄUS DE'O, (lauz-de'o,) *L.* Praise to God.
- LÄ'VA, (lay'vah,) *n.* Mineral matter thrown from volcanoes.
- LEARN'ED, (lern'd,) *pp.* Obtained, as knowledge or information.
- LEARN'ED, (lern'ed,) *a.* Versed in literature and science.
- LEARN'ED-LY, (lern'ed-ly,) *adv.* With learning or erudition.
- LECT'URE, (lekt'yur,) *n.* A discourse read or pronounced on any subject.

FATE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, NIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BOOK.

LEG'ATE, *n.* An envoy, the pope's ambassador to a foreign state.

LE'GEND, (lee'gend,) *n.* A chronicle—any memorial or relation.

LEG'IS-LÄ-TIVE, (lej'is-lä-tiv,) *a.* Giving or enacting laws, as a legislative body.

LEG'IS-LÄ-TOR, (lej'is-lä-tor,) *n.* One who makes laws for a state.

LEG'IS-LÄ-TURE, (led'jis-lät-yur,) *n.* The body of men in a state who make the laws.

Note.—In the three words above, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and a in the third has its first or long sound.—*Dr. Webster.*

LE'NI-ENT, (lee'ne-ent,) *a.* Softening, mitigating, assuasive.

LE'THE, (lê'the,) *n.* In Greek mythology, a river of the infernal regions, whose waters were said to cause forgetfulness of the past: hence, oblivion.

LET'TUCE, (let'tis,) *n.* The popular name of a salad.

LEV'EE, *n.* The bank of a river—the concourse of persons who visit a great personage in the morning.

LEVER, *n.* A bar of metal or wood, turning on a support called the fulcrum.

LEX-IG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of defining words.

LI'AI-SON, (lê'a-zong,) *n. Fr.* A union, or bond of union.

LIB'ER-TINE, (lib'er-tin,) *n.* A man who lives without restraint of the animal passions.

LI'EO-RICE, (lik'o-ris,) *n.* The name of a plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet juice.

LIEU-TEN'ANT, (li-ten'ant,) *n.* The second commissioned officer in a company, &c.

LIGNUM-VITÆ, *n.* The popular name of a tree having its wood firm and solid.

LILAÆ, (lil'ak,) *n.* A shrub of the genus *Syringa*, a native of Persia.

LINER, (lins'er,) *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets.

LIQ'UID-ATE, (lik'wid-ate,) *To clear—to settle—to adjust.*

LIQUOR, (lik'ur,) *n.* A liquid or fluid substance, as milk, sap.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIIOUS.—*Ç* as *K*; *ê* as *J*; *ÿ* as *Z*;
OH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- LIT-ER-Ā'TI, *n. pl.* The learned men, men of erudition.
- LITER-A-TURE, *n.* Learning, the collective body of literary productions.
- LITH'ARGE, *n.* A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead.
- LI-THOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of tracing designs on stone, and of transferring them by impression.
- LI-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who practices lithography.
- LÓAM, (lōme,) *n.* A natural mixture of sand and clay.
- LOG'IC, (lod'jik,) *n.* The art of thinking and reasoning justly.
- LOU'IS-D'OR', (loo'e-dōre',) *n. Fr.* A gold coin of France, equal to about \$4. 44.
- LUM-BA'GO, *n.* A pain in the loins and small of the back.
- LU'SUS NA-TU'RÆ, *L.* Sport or freak of nature.
- LI-CE'UM, (li-se um,) *n.* A literary society—a house appropriated to instruction by lectures, &c.

CONGRESS.

THERE are many laughable as well as lamentable events transpiring during some of the sessions of our national legislature. But during the last session of this learned body of legislators, in which the compromise bill was duly consigned to the waters of Lethe, there was not much occasion for laughter, or hardly any thing occurring to create a laugh, owing to the agitated state of the country, and the importance of the questions to be settled by the legislative wisdom of the representatives of the people.

About the middle of the session, a member of the house began to launch forth very learnedly into a wide field of discussion: he charged those with whom he differed in opinion as being lamentably deficient in human foresight, exposed the logic of his opponents, repeated a legend about literature, which was perfectly applicable to the subject, and made a lasting impression on the minds of some of his auditors.

One gentleman who listened to the speech, and who had visited Washington for the purpose of procuring a patent for the manufacture of lath, and litharge from a species of loam, spoke quite favorably of the effort of the member.

A valuable and influential member of the house was taken with lumbago in the month of March, in consequence of some exposure while attending a lecture at the Lyceum or a levee at the President's house. His physician prepared a lenient tincture, consisting of laudanum, licorice, lilac and lettuce leaves, which dissipated his languor, and restored him to his usual health; and he would soon have been in his usual place in the house, if a troublesome swelling had not appeared on his larynx, which required the lance of the doctor. His laundress brought the necessary bandages from the laundry, the boil was lanced, and the member was in his place in time to vote on an important question.

During the last week of the sitting, a lithographer,

skilled in all the branches of lithography, exhibited some specimens of his art, which he had finished while in Europe. The likeness of the Pope's legate, a Scottish laird, and several of the literati, were admirably done. The stone on which he worked was made of lava, and the lever of *lignum-vitæ*.

M.

MA-DE'RA, (ma-dä'rä,) *n.* A rich wine made in the Isle of Madeira.

MA-DE'RA-NUT, (ma-dä'rä-nut,) *n.* A species of walnut with a thin shell, from the Island of Madeira.

MAD-EM-OI-SELLE', (mad-mwä-zel') *n. Fr.* The title given to a young woman.

MÄEL'STROM, (mä'l'strom,) *n.* A whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

MAG-GIO'RE, (maj-jö'rä,) *a. It.* In music, greater.

MÄ'GI, (mä'jy,) *n. pl. L.* Wise men or philosophers of the East.

MAGNA CHÄRTÄ, (mag'na-kär'tä,) *n. L.* Great charter, a constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

MAG-NA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* Greatness of mind, disinterestedness.

MAG-NE'SIA, (mag-në'szha,) *n.* A soft white powder without taste or smell.

MAG-NE'TO E-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Electricity evolved by magnets.

MÄINTE-NANCE, (mäne'te-nans,) *n.* Means of support, sustenance.

MÄ'LIÉ, (mä'lik,) *a.* Pertaining to apples; as, malic acid.

MALL, (mal,) *n.* A public walk—a level shaded walk.

MÄLM'SEY, (mä'm'se,) *n.* The name of a sort of grape, and also of a strong sweet wine.

MÄ'LUM IN SE, *L.* An evil in itself.

MAM-MÄ', (mam-mäh') *n.* A familiar word for mother.

MAN-DÄ'MUS, *n.* A command or writ issuing from a court.

MAN-DA-RIN', (man-da-reen') *n.* In China, a magistrate.

MA-NEGE', (ma-näzhe') *n.* The art of horsemanship, or training horses.

MÄ'NES, (mä'näs,) *n. pl.* The ghost of a deceased person; and among the ancient pagans, the infernal deities.

MA-NEC'VER, (ma-nü'ver,) *n.* Management, dextrous movement.

MA-NEC'VER, (ma-nü'ver,) *v. t.* To change the positions of troops or ships.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DÖVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—ÄN"
GER, VI'CIOUS.—É as K; Ê as J; Š as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- MA-NEÜV'ER-ER**, (ma-nüv'er'r,) *n.* One who maneuvers.
- MAN'GO**, (mang'go,) *n.* Green fruit of the mango-tree pickled; also, a green muskmelon pickled.
- MÄ'NI-A**, (mä'ne-äh,) *n.* Madness.
- MÄ'NI-A A PÖ'TU**, *n. L.* Madness from drinking.
- MA-NIP'Ü-LÄTE**, *v. t.* To work or operate with the hands.
- MA-NIP'Ü-LÄTION**, *n.* Work by the hand—manual operation.
- MAN'OR**, *n.* A gentleman's seat, the land belonging to a lord or nobleman.
- MANSE**, (mans,) *n.* A parsonage-house—a farm.
- MAN'TUA-MÄK'ER**, (man'tü-mäk'er,) *n.* One who makes gowns for ladies.
- MAN-Ü-FAC'TURE**, (man-yu-fakt'yur,) *v. t.* To fabricate from raw materials, by the hand or machinery, into forms convenient for use.
- MAR-A-NÄ'THA**, *n. Syriac.* A word used by the Apostle Paul in expressing a curse.
- MA-RAUD'ER**, (ma-rawd'er,) *n.* A rover in quest of plunder.
- MA-RAUD'ING**, (ma-rawd'ing,) *pp. or a.* Roving in search of plunder.
- MÄR'CHION-ESS**, (mä'rshun-ess,) *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis.
- MÄR'I-GÖLD**, *n.* A plant bearing a yellow flower.
- MA-RINE'**, (ma-reen') *a.* Pertaining to the sea.
- MÄR'I-TIME**, (mä'r'i-tim,) *a.* Relating to the sea; as, maritime affairs.
- MÄR-QUEE'**, (mä'r-ke') *n. Fr.* A large field-tent.
- MÄS'CU-LINE**, (mä's'ku-lin,) *a.* Having the qualities of a man.
- MÄSK**, *n.* A cover for the face—a visor.
- MÄSS**, *n.* Bulk, a body of matter; as, a mass of iron.
- MÄS'SA-CRE**, (mä's'sa-ker,) *n.* The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings.
- MÄS'SA-CRED**, (mä's'sa-kurd,) *pp. or a.* Barbarously or indiscriminately murdered.
- MÄS'SA-CRING**, (mä's'sa-kring,) *ppr.* Barbarously or indiscriminately murdering.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MÄTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WÖLF. BÖÖK.

MASSIVE, (mäss'iv,) *a.* Heavy, weighty, ponderous.

MAST, *n.* A long, round, upright piece of timber to which the yards, sails, and rigging of a vessel are attached.

MASTER, *n.* A man who rules or directs either men or business.

MA-TE'-RI-EL, (ma-tä're-el,) *n. Fr.* That which constitutes the materials in a complex system; as, the baggage and munitions of an army, in distinction from the men.

MATIN, *a.* Pertaining to the morning.

MAU-SO-LE'AN, (maw-so-lë'an,) *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum.

MAU-SO-LE'UM, *n.* A magnificent tomb or sepulchral monument.

MAU-VAISE'-HONTE', (mo-väz'-ont'), *n. Fr.* Bashfulness, false modesty.

MAY'OR, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city.

MEA'GER, (më'gur,) *a.* Thin, lean, destitute of flesh.

MEAS'UR-A-BLE, (mez'h'ur-a-bl,) *a.* That may be measured.

MEAS'URE, (mez'h'ur,) *n.* The whole extent or dimensions of a thing.

MECH'AN-IST, (mek'an-ist,) *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

MED'AL-UR-GY, (med'al-ur-je,) *n.* The art of making and striking medals and other coins.

ME-DI-E'VAL, *a.* In history, pertaining to the middle ages.

ME-LANGE', (mä-länzh') *n. Fr.* A mixture.

ME-LEE', (mä-lë') *n. Fr.* A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass.

MEL'IOR-ATE, (mël'yor-äte,) *v. t.* To make better, to improve.

MEL-LIF'LU-OUS, *a.* Sweetly flowing; as, a mellifluous voice.

MEL-O-DRA-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a melodrame.

MEL-O-DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* One skilled in melodramas, or who prepares them.

MEL'O-DRÂME, *n.* A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed.

MEL-POM'E-NE, *n.* The muse who presides over tragedy.

ME-MENTO MÓ'RI, *L.* Be mindful of death.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CI-ous.—C as K; é as J; ß as Z
CH as SH: TH as in THIS.

MEM'OIR, (mem'wor,) *n.* A species of history written by one who had some share in what is related.

MEN'ACE, (men'ase,) *n.* A threat or threatening.

MEN'A-CED, (men'aste,) *pp.* Threatened.

MEN-AG'E-RIE, (men-azh'e-re,) *n.* A yard or place in which wild animals are kept—also, a collection of wild animals.

MEN-SU-RÄ'TION, (men-shu-rä'shun,) *n.* The act, process, or art of measuring.

MER'CAN-TILE, (mer'kan-til,) *a.* Trading, commercial, carrying on commerce.

MER-I'NO, (me-re'no,) *n.* A thin, woolen fabric, made of merino wool.

MÉ'SIAL, (me'zhal,) *n.* A mesial line, in anatomy, is a longitudinal line dividing the body, or any member or organ, into two equal parts.

MES'SIEURS, (mesh'yerz,) *n. pl., Fr. (pl. of monsieur.)* Sirs, gentlemen: abbreviated to Messrs.

METAL-LUR-GY, *n.* The operation of separating metals from their ore.

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.

MÉ'UM ET TÓ'UM, *L.* Mine and thine.

MEW, (mü,) *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

MEZ'ZO, (med'zo,) *It.* In music, denotes middle, mean.

MEZ'ZO-RE-LIÉV'O, (med'zo-re-lév'o,) *n. It.* A middle point of relief in figures, between high and low relief.

MEZ'ZO-VÓ'CE, (med'zo-vó'chä,) *It.* In music, a medium fullness of sound.

MI-Ä'S'MA, (mī-az'mah, *pl. miasmata*,) *n.* Infecting substances floating in the air

MID'SHIP-MAN, *n.* In ships of war, a kind of naval cadet.

MIGN-ON-NETTE', (min-yon-et') *n.* An annual flowering plant, having the scent of raspberries.

MI-LI'TIA, (me-līsh'ä,) *n.* The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MÉTÉ, PRÉY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÓTE, DÓVE, MÓVE, WÓLF, BÓOK.

MIN-ER-AL'O-GY, *n.* The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances.

MI-RAB'T-LE DIC'TU, *L.* Wonderful to tell, or be told.

MI-RÂGE', (me-râzhe'), *n.* An optical illusion, arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double.

MIS'CHIEV-OUS, (mis'che-vus,) *a.* Harmful, injurious.

MIS-CON'STRÛE, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously.

MIS-CON'STRÛ-ED, (mis-kon'strûde,) *pp.* Erroneously interpreted.

MIS'SILE, (mis'sil,) *n.* A weapon thrown or intended to be thrown; as, a lance, stone, &c.

MO-LÂS'SEË, (mo-lîs'sez,) *n.* The syrup which drains from Muscovado sugar while cooling.

MO-LEC'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules.

MO'LO-CH, (mo'lok,) *n.* In Scripture, the name of the deity of the Ammonites.

MON'AD, *n.* An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point.

MONK, (munk,) *n.* A man who retires from the ordinary concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion.

MON-O-MÂ'NI-Â, *n.* Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject.

MON'O-STICH, (mon'o-stik,) *n.* A composition consisting of one verse only.

MON-SIEUR', (mos-seer') *n. Fr.* Sir, Mr.: sometimes used for a Frenchman.

MOR-CEAU', (mor-seo') *n. Fr.* A bit, a morsel.

MORTGÂGE, (mor'gaje,) *n.* The state of being pledged; as, lands given in mortgage.

MOT'LEY, *a.* Variegated in color, composed of different parts, characters, &c.

MOUNT'AIN, (mount'in,) *n.* A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth.

**TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as IN THIS.**

MU'CI-LAGE, *n.* In chemistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables.

MULCTED, (mulk'ted,) *pp.* Fined—punished by a pecuniary fine.

MU-LET-EER', *n.* One who drives mules.

MUR'RAIN, (mur'rin,) *n.* An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

MU-SE'UM, (mu-ze'um,) *n.* A repository of curiosities or of works of art.

MUS-TACHE', (mus-tāsh'), *n.* Long hair on the upper lip.

MUS-TACH'ES, (mus-tāsh'ez,) *n., pl.* of mustache.

MU'TU-AL, (mūt'yū-al,) *a.* Reciprocal, interchanged.

MU'TU-AL-LY, (mūt'yū-al-le,) *adv.* Reciprocally—in the manner of giving and receiving.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE reader must be contented with a mere glimpse at the wonders in this renowned institution. It would require volumes to give a detailed account of all the curiosities in this central depôt of all that is rare and wonderful on our globe.

Here may be seen massive figures in mezzo-relievo; the original manuscript of the Magna Charta obtained by the barons from King John; abundant materials for experiments in magneto electricity; a thousand specimens of mineralogy, metallurgy, and medalurgy; paintings representing mausolean structures, the Maelstrom on the coast of Norway, and the Mirage at Reggio, in Italy.

Also marine productions, gathered by mercantile en-

terprise in maritime affairs, and articles of curious manufacture, requiring skillful manipulations. In the department of wax-work, one may obtain from the motley throng before him a measurable insight of virtue and vice, of magnanimity and selfishness, the details of which occupy so large a space in the histories of nations.

Among the figures near the haughty marchioness may be seen a mademoiselle, holding in her hand a bouquet made of the mignonnette and marigold. If it were possible for her mellifluous voice to be heard, it would soften the heart of the masculine marauder, whose lofty figure stands near by, and who had often been detected marauding on a manor in the north of England, but was finally secured after massacring the master of a vessel.

A naval officer, with a formidable mustache, was holding in his hand his own memoir, which stated that, after going before the mast, he was promoted to the station of midshipman. Being menaced by an enemy, while attempting to maneuver the vessel around the Island of Madeira, she ran aground on a mass of stones. And while in this unpleasant situation he was exposed to the infectious miasma of an adjacent marsh, and a malignant fever put an end to his earthly career.

A lord mayor of a metropolitan city will next attract the attention of the visitor. He once served as a common soldier in the militia. And if the report is true,

he shortened his days by his excessive mania or monomania for Malmsey wine. Under a large marquee, on the opposite side, was one of the eastern magi, having a head but little larger than a mango. He was evidently not much of a maneuverer, and must have been indebted for his maintenance to the charity of the people.

One would be very likely to misconstrue the character of the melodramatist, if his apparently mischievous countenance, which seems to express a kind of menace, was any indication of what were his real feelings. But it is said that he was the mover of an important measure, tending mutually to meliorate the condition of the people, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

We must now pass rapidly by the mantua-maker in her merino shawl, the meager mandarin with his mask, the monk of the medieval ages over his matins, the skillful mechanist with his head filled with mensuration, and who was killed by a missile in a melee caused by the discovery of a fraudulent mortgage.

Moloch, and Melpomene, and the author of a clever melodrame, were reclining on an artificial mall, at the foot of a miniature mountain, each with a monostich overhead, so that their functions might not be misconstrued by the visitor.

In this endless melange, there was a microscope of such magnifying power, that the smallest molecular monads were made to appear of great size. A singular

stuffed animal, which it is impossible to describe, stood near the ornamental mausoleum. It had formerly been in a menagerie, but died of murrain or some other disease, or in consequence of partaking too freely of Madeira-nuts, and a morceau of magnesia, which was disguised in vegetable mucilage and molasses. A mandamus was issued against the keeper for his neglect, and he was mulcted in a large sum by the court.

N.

NĀ'DIR, (nā'dur,) *n.* That point of the hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith—the point directly under the place where we stand.

NĀ'ĪAD, (nā'yad,) *n.* In mythology, a water-nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs.

NĀ'IA-DES, (nā'ya-dēz,) *n. pl.* Water-nymphs. In conchology, a family of fresh-water bivalves.

NĀ'IVE, (nā'ēve,) *a. Fr.* Having native or unaffected simplicity—ingenuous.

NĀ'IVE-LY, (nā'ēve-ly,) *adv.* With native or unaffected simplicity.

NĀ'IVE-TE, (nā'ēv-tē,) *n.* Native simplicity—unaffected plainness or ingenuousness.

NĀPĪ, *n.* The prominent joint of the neck behind.

NAR-RĀTOR, *n.* One that narrates—one that relates a series of events or transactions.

NĀ'SAL, (nā'zal,) *a.* Pertaining to the nose—formed or affected by the nose; as, a nasal sound, a nasal letter.

NĀS'TY, *a.* Very dirty—foul, disgustingly filthy.

NĀ'TION-AL, (nā'shun-al or nash'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a nation—public, general.

NAT'U-RAL, (nat'yur-al,) *a.* Pertaining to nature—produced or effected by nature.

NĀ'TURE, (nā'tyur,) *n.* A word that comprehends all the works of God—the universe.

NĀU'SEĀ, (naw'shōā,) *n.* Sickness of the stomach—loathing, squeamishness of the stomach.

NĀU'SE-ĀTE, (naw'she-āte,) *v. t.* To loathe—to reject with disgust.

NĀU'SE-Ā-TED, (naw'she-ā-ted,) *pp.* Rejected with disgust.

NĀU'SEOUS, (naw'shus,) *a.* Loathsome, disgusting; as, a nauseous drug or medicine.

FĀTE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT.—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PĒNE, MARĒNE, BĒRD.—
NŌTE, DŌVE, MŌVE, WŌLF, BŌOK.

- NEC-ROL'O-GY, (nek-rol'o-gy,) *n.* An account of the dead—a register of deaths.
- NEC'RO-MAN-CER, (nek'ro-man-ser,) *n.* One who uses enchantments or conjurations.
- NEC'TAR-INE, (nek'tar-in,) *n.* A fruit resembling the peach, but with a smooth rind.
- NE'ER, (näre.) A contraction of never.
- NE EX'E-AT, *L.* In law, a writ to prevent a person from going out of the country without a license.
- NEG-LI-GEE', (neg-le-zhä') *n.* A kind of gown formerly worn.
- NE-GÓ'TI-ATE, (ne-gó'shäte,) *v. t.* To procure, or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement.
- NE-GÓ'TI-ATED, (ne-gó'shäte-ed,) *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another.
- NE-GO-TI-A'TION, (ne-go-she-s'shun,) *n.* The act of negotiating.
- NE-GÓ'TI-ATOR, (ne-gó'shā-tor,) *n.* One that negotiates.
- NEI'THER, (nē'ther or n'ther. The former pronunciation prevails in America: the latter is now common in England.) Not either—not the one or the other.
- NEPH'EW, (nēf'u. English authorities pronounce this word nev'u,) *n.* The son of a brother or sister.
- NE'RE-ID, *n.* In mythology, a sea-nymph.
- NERVINE, (nerv'in,) *a.* That has the quality of acting upon the nerves.
- NICE, (näse,) *n.* A city or town in Italy.
- NICENE, (nī'cene,) *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor.
- NÓ'LENS VÓ'LENS, *L.* Unwilling or willing—whether he will or not.
- NOL'LE PROS'E-QUI, *L.* In law, these words denote that a plaintiff or attorney for the public withdraws suit.
- NOM' DE GUERRE', (nom'de-gär') *Fr.* A fictitious name, or one assumed for a time.
- NON'DE-SCRIPT, *n.* Any thing that has not been described.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

NONE, (nōne or nun,) *a.* Not one, (used of persons or things:) "There is none that doeth good; no, not one." Ps. xiv.

NON-PA-REIL', (non-pa-rel'), *n.* Excellence unequaled—a sort of apple—a sort of very small printing-type.

NON'PLUS-ED, (non'plust,) *pp.* Puzzled—put to a stand.

NON SEQ'UI-TUR, (non-sek'we-tur,) *L.* In logic, an inference which does not follow from the premises.

NOOSE, (nooz,) *n.* A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

NORMAL SCHOOL, *n.* An institution for training up persons to teach common schools.

NORTH'-STAR, *n.* The north polar-star.

NOTH'ING, (noth'ing or nuth'ing,) *n.* Not any thing—nonentity—opposed to something.

NUN'CIO, (nun'sho,) *n.* A messenger—an ambassador from the pope to an emperor or king.

NUPTIAL, (nup'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to marriage; as, nuptial rites and ceremonies.



THE NAIVE YOUNG MAN.

A NAIVE young man, who had been sent to a normal school, was far more fond of reading poetry about the nereids, or naiad and naiades, than of understanding the difference between the zenith and the nadir. His naivete, however, gradually disappeared after he naively consented, during a recess of the school, to assist the keepers of a menagerie in capturing a strange-looking nondescript.

For, while attempting to throw a noose over the horns of this production of nature, he was nonplused ; and while in this state was violently thrown upon the ground, receiving a severe bruise on his nasal organ, and another on the nape of his neck.

When taken home, he was troubled with a nausea to such a degree, that his stomach began to nauseate all kinds of food, and even nauseated eatables that were never considered nauseous ; such as the nectarine, and the kind of apple called nonpareil.

A nerve preparation was administered to him, which had the effect of quieting his nerves ; so that he was able to sit day after day, with his negligee on his shoulders, reading in the work of an interesting narrator stories and anecdotes about the nuptials of the necromancer ; the travels of the Pope's nuncio, engaged in national affairs ; and an account of the Nicene Creed, composed by the Council of Nice.

The uncle of the young man endeavored to negotiate a loan in order to defray the expenses of his nephew. But he was not a very good negotiator, and the person with whom he supposed he had negotiated informed him afterward, that the terms of the negotiation were not sufficiently definite.

O.

OB'E-RON, *n.* The king of the fairies. (See Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*.)

O-BES'I-TY, *n.* Excessive fatness—incumbrance of flesh.

O-BIT'U-A-RY, (o-bit'yū-a-ry,) *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons.

O-BLIGE', (o-blījē'), *v. t.* To constrain by necessity—to compel by physical force.

O-BLIG'ED, (o-blījd'), *pp.* Indebted, favored, compelled.

OB-LIQUE', (ob-līkē' or ob-leek'), *a.* Deviating from a right line, not direct.

OB-LIQUE'LY, (ob-līkē'ly,) *adv.* In a line deviating from a right line—indirectly.

OB-SCEN'I-TY, (ob-sen'e-ty,) *n.* Impurity in expression or representation.

OB-SERV-Ā-TOR, (ob-zerv-ā'tor,) *n.* One that observes or takes notice—a remarker.

O-CULT', (ok-kult'), *a.* Hidden from the eye or understanding—invisible—secret.

O-CE-AN'IC, (ō-she-an'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

O-C-TA'VO, (ok-tā'vo,) *n.* or *a.* A book or form in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

O-C'U-LIST, (ok'yū-list,) *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

O-DE'ON, *n.* In ancient architecture, a kind of theater in Greece.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Giving scent—diffusing fragrance—bearing scent; as, odoriferous gales.

OF, (ov,) *prep.* From or out of—proceeding from.

OF-FI'CIATE, (of-fīsh'āte,) *v. i.* To transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

OF-FI''CLĀ-TED, (of-fish'āte-ed,) *pp.* Performed the duties of an office, or the office of another.

OF-FI''CLĀ-TING, (of-fish'āte-ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office.

OFTEN, (of'n,) *adv.* Frequently—many times.

O-ĠEE', (o-jē'), *n.* In architecture, a molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex.

OL-I-GĀRĠĤ'IC-AL, (ol-e-gārġ'ik-al,) *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

OL-I-GĀRĠĤ'Y, (ol-e-gārġ'e,) *n.* A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands.

Ō'LI-O, (ō'le-o,) *n.* A collection of various pieces—a mixture—a medley.

OM'IN-OUS, *a.* Foreboding or presaging evil.

OM'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With good or bad omens.

ON' DIT, (on'dē,) *Fr.* They say, or it is said; hence, a flying rumor.

ON'ER-OUS, *a.* Burdensome—oppressive.

ŌN'ION, (un'yun,) *n.* A well-known plant of the genus *Allium*.

Ō'NYX, (ō'nika,) *n.* Chalcedony, consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color.

OPH-THAL'MIC, (of-thal'mik,) *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

OPH-THAL-MY, (of-thal-me,) *n.* Inflammation of the eye, or its appendages.

OP-PŪGN', (op-pūne'), *v. t.* To attack—to oppose—to resist.

Ō-RANG'-OU-TANG', *n.* A quadrumanous mammal: the *Simia Satyrus*.

OR'ĠĤES-TRĀ, (or'ġes-trā,) *n.* The part of a theater appropriated to the musicians; also, a band of musicians.

OR'DE-AL, *n.* Severe trial—accurate scrutiny.

OR-GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Structure—form—suitable disposition of parts which are to act together.

OR'GA-NON, <i>Gr.</i>	} <i>n.</i> In philosophical language, a term nearly synonymous with method, and implying a body of rules and canons for scientific investigation.
OR'GA-NUM, <i>L.</i>	

TŪNE, BŪLL, ŪNITE.—AN''ĠER, VI''ĠIOUS.—Ġ as K; Ġ as J; Ŝ as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

OR'GEAT, (or'zhat,) *n.* A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

OR'I-FICE, (or'e-fis,) *n.* The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity.

OR-I'ON, *n.* A bright constellation on both sides of the equinoctial.

OR'I-SON, (or'e-zon,) *n.* A prayer or supplication.

ORTHO-EPIST, *n.* One who pronounces words correctly.

ORTHO-E-PY, *n.* A correct pronunciation of words.

Ô-TI-UM CUM DIG-NI-TĂ'TE, (ô'she-um-kum-dig-ne-tă'te,) *L.* Dignified leisure.

OU-TRE', (oo-tră'), *a. Fr.* Out of the common course—extravagant.

•O-VER-CĀST', *pp.* Clouded—overspread with gloom.

Ô-VERT, *a.* Public—apparent—open to view.

O-VER-TĀSK'ED, (over-tăsk't'), *pp. or a.* Tasked too heavily.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

IN this delightful resting-place for those who have passed the ordeal of death, repose the remains of many who have officiated in high stations, and whose souls may now be endowed with more perfect organizations, and be officiating in far higher stations in the spirit-land.

During the calm summer evenings, when Orion shines forth, and Oberon is out with the fairies, and the gentle odoriferous breeze fans the sultry air; at such a time one can almost commune with the spirits of the dead.

When the sky is not overcast, and when the ob-

servator has not already overtasked his physical powers, he will find, after being obliged to ascend the highest elevation, an oceanic view which amply repays him for his exertions. Where one is troubled with onerous or oppressive obesity, he can gain the same hight with less fatigue by ascending more obliquely.

By-the-by, we will oblige the reader, who may be anxious for the preservation of his eyesight, by stating that, during a lecture at the Odeon by a celebrated oculist, he remarked that the act of looking intently upon objects at a distance tended to produce ophthalmia and ophthalmic diseases.

In passing near the center, one may observe the monument of an outre author of a somewhat occult organum. A little further on may be read the obituary notice of one who had predilections in favor of an oligarchical form of government, and who wrote an olio, which was published in an octavo volume, in which he explained his views of oligarchy.

A certain person, who officiates in a high judicial station, thought proper to oppugn the views of the author. He pronounced them as being ominous of the fate of the republic, and an overt attack upon the government.

P.

- PA-CHÁ', (pa-shaw'), *n.* In the Turkish dominions, a governor or viceroy ; a bashaw or pashaw.
- PA-CIF-IC-Á'TION, (pa-sif-ik-á'shun,) *n.* The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance.
- PA-CIF'IC-Á-TOR, (pa-sif'ik-á-tor,) *n.* One who restores amity between contending parties ; a peacemaker.
- PA-CIF'IC-A-TO-RY, (pa-sif'ik-a-to-re,) *a.* Tending to make peace—conciliatory.
- PÁIR'ING-OFF, *n.* In legislative bodies, a practice by which two members of opposite political opinions agree to absent themselves from voting during a stated period.
- PÁIR OFF', *v. i.* To depart from a company in pairs. (See pairing-off.)
- PÁIX'HAN-GUN, (pákes'han-gun,) *n.* A howitzer of great strength for throwing shells.
- PAL-AN-KEEN', } (pal-an-keen'), *n.* A covered carriage, borne on the
PAL-AN-QUIN', } shoulders of men, used in India, China, &c.
- PA-LÁ'TIAL, (pa-lá'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to the palate.
- PAL'A-TINE, (pa'lá-tin,) *n.* One invested with royal privileges ; a count palatine.
- PÁL'FREY, (paw'l'fre,) *n.* A small horse fit for ladies ; also, a nobleman's horse for state purposes.
- PAL-LÁ'DI-UM, *n.* Primarily, a statue of the goddess Pallas ; something that affords defense or protection.
- PAL'MIS-TRY, *n.* The art of telling fortunes by the lines in the palm of the hand.
- PÁLM'Y, (pám'e,) *a.* Bearing palms ; hence, flourishing, prosperous, victorious.

FÁTE, FÁR, FÁLL, WHÁT.—MÊTE, PRÉY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÓTE, DÓVE, MÓVE, WOLF, BÓOK.

PANN'IER, (pan'yer,) *n.* A wicker-basket, used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse.

PAN-ORÄ'MÄ, (pan-o-rä'mah,) *n.* A complete view in every direction; a picture.

PÄNT, *v. i.* To palpitate—to long—to desire ardently.

PÄNTING, *n.* Palpitation—rapid breathing—longing.

PAN'TO-MIME, *n.* One who imitates characters without speaking; a scene in dumb show

PAP'IER-MÄ'CHE, (pap'yä-mä'shä,) *n. Fr.* A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper, and used for ornamental purposes.

PA-PY'RUS, *n.* A kind of reed, of which the ancients made a material for writing.

PAR'A-CHUTE, (par'a-shute,) *n.* An instrument, resembling an umbrella, to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PAR'A-MÖUR, (par'a-moor,) *n.* A lover—a wooer—a mistress.

PAR-A-QUET, (par-a-ke't,) *n.* A small species of parrot.

PÄR'ENT, (pä'rent,) *n.* A father or mother. (The pronunciation pay'rent is erroneous.)

PÄRE, *v. t.* To shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to pare an apple or an orange.

PÄ'RI-AH, *n.* The name of the lowest class of people in Hindoostan.

PÄ'RI PAS'SU, *L.* With equal pace, or progress.

PA-RIS'IAN, (pa-riz'yan,) *n.* A native or resident of Paris.

PÄR'LIA-MENT, (pä'rle-ment,) *n.* The legislative body in England, consisting of the House of Lords and House of Commons.

PÄR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, (pä'rle-ment'a-ry,) *a.* Pertaining to parliament—according to the rules of legislative bodies.

PAR-NAS'SI-AN, (pär-nash'e-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Parnassus, a celebrated mountain in Greece.

PÄRSE, (pärs,) *v. t.* In grammar, to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence.

TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; Ç as J; Š as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

PÄR-TERRE', (pä-r-tär'), *n.* In gardening, a level division of ground for the cultivation of flowers.

PÄR'TI-CEPS CRIM'I-NIS, *L.* A partaker in crime—an accomplice.

PÄR'TI-CI-PLÉ, (pärt'e-sip'lé), *n.* A word partaking of the properties of a noun and a verb; as, *having*.

PÄR-TIÉ'Ü-LAR-LY, *adv.* Singly—distinctly—in an especial manner.

PÄR'VE-NÜ', *n. Fr.* An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

PÄSCH, (pask), *n.* The passover—the feast of Easter.

PÄSCH'-EGG, (pask'-egg.) An egg colored, and presented to young persons about the time of Easter.

PÄSS, *v. i.* To move—to go—to proceed from one place to another.

PÄSS'ED, }
PÄST, } *pp. or a.* Ended, accomplished—gone by—enacted.

PÄSS'ING, *ppr. or a.* Proceeding, moving, going by—surpassing, eminent.

PÄSS'O-VER, *n.* A feast of the Jews.

PÄS'TIME, *n.* That which serves to make time pass agreeably—amusement.

PÄS'TOR, *n.* A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation—a shepherd.

PÄS'TURE, (päst'yur), *n.* Ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c.

PÄT'ENT, *n.* A writing securing to a person the exclusive right to an invention.

PÄTH, *n.* A way beaten by the feet of man or beast.

PÄTH'E-TISM, (päth'e-tizm), *n.* Another name for Mesmerism.

PÄ'TIENCE, (pä'shens), *n.* The suffering of afflictions with a calm, unruffled temper.

PÄ'TIENT, (pä'shent), *a.* Sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude—persevering.

PÄT-OIS', (pat-waw'), *n. Fr.* A dialect peculiar to the lower classes; a provincialism.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PRËY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BÔOK.

PÄTRI-OT or PATRI-OT, *n.* A person who loves his country.

PÄTRI-OT-ISM or PATRI-OT-ISM, *n.* Love of one's country.

PÄTRON or PATRON, *n.* One who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work.

PÄTRON-ÄGE, *n.* Special countenance or support—guardianship—advowson.

PÄTRON-IZE, *v. t.* To favor, support, or countenance.

PÄ-VE', (pä-vä') *n. Fr.* The pavement.

PE-ÜL'IAR, (pe-kül'yar,) *a.* Appropriate—belonging to a person, and to him only.

PE-ÜL-IAR'I-TY, (pe-kül-yar'e-tä,) *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing.

PE-ÜN'IA-RY, (pe-kün'ya-re,) *a.* Relating to money; as, pecuniary affairs.

PE'DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the foot.

PED'AL, *n.* A contrivance attached to musical instruments, and acted upon by the foot.

PED'ANT, *n.* A schoolmaster—a person who makes a vain display of his learning.

PED'ES-TAL, *n.* In architecture, the part which sustains a column or serves as its foot.

PEG'A-SUS, *n.* A winged horse—a northern constellation—a genus of fishes.

PEN'CHÄNT, (pän'shäng,) *n. Fr.* Inclination.

PEN-IN'SU-LÄ, (pen-in'su-lä,) *n.* A portion of land connected with a continent by an isthmus, but nearly surrounded by water.

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, (pen-e-ten'shä-re,) *n.* In the United States, a state-prison, a work-house.

PER-CHÄNCE', *adv.* Perhaps—by chance.

PER D'EM, *L.* By the day.

PER'EMP-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* Absolutely—in a decisive manner.

PER'EMP-TO-RY, *a.* Positive—express—authoritative.

TONE, BÜLL, ÜNTIE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
ÖH as SH; FH as in THIS.

PER-I-TO-NE'UM, *n.* A thin membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen.

PER-O-RATION, *n.* The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points.

PER'QUI-SITE, (*per'kwē-zit*,) *n.* A fee allowed to an officer in lieu of a salary—a fee beyond his ordinary salary.

PER SE, *L.* By itself, by himself—apart from others.

PER'SI-FLÂGE, (*pär'se-flāzh*,) *n. Fr.* Light talk, in which all subjects are treated with banter.

PER-SON-NEL', (*pär-so-nel'*) *n. Fr.* A term denoting the persons employed in public service, as the army, navy, &c., as distinguished from the materiel.

PER'UKE, (*per'rūke*,) *n.* An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

PESTLE, (*pes'l*,) *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.

PET'IT-MÂITRE, (*pet'te-mā'tr*,) *n. Fr.* A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop.

PETREL, *n.* A name common to the long-winged, web-footed sea-fowls.

PHAL'ANX, (*fal'anks*,) *n.* A body of troops—an industrial association.

PHAR-MA-CEU'TICS, (*far-ma-sū'tiks*,) *n.* The science of preparing medicines.

PHAR'YNX, (*far'inks*,) *n.* The upper part of the esophagus.

PHIL-ISTINE, (*fil-ist'n*,) *n.* An inhabitant of Palestine, now Syria.

PHOSPHOR-OUS, (*fös'for-us*,) *a.* The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

PHTHYSIS, (*th'f'sis*,) *n.* A disease of some part of the pulmonary apparatus.

PHY-SI'CIAN, (*fe-zish'an*,) *n.* A person skilled in the art of healing.

PI-ÂNO, (*pe-ä'no*,) In music, soft.

PI-ÂNO-FORTE, (*pe-ä'no-för'te*,) *n.* A well-known musical instrument, of German origin.

**FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.**

- PICTURE, (pikt'yur,) *n.* A painting or drawing—a resemblance.
- PIERCE, (peers,) *v. t.* To penetrate—to thrust into with a pointed instrument.
- PIG'EON, (pij'un,) *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus Columba—a dove.
- PINCH'BECK, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in its appearance.
- PTO'NY, (pt'o-ne,) *n.* An herbaceous plant, bearing large, beautiful, red flowers.
- PIQU'AN-CY, (pik'an-sy,) *n.* Sharpness—pungency—severity.
- PIQU'ANT, (pik'kant,) *a.* Pricking—sharp—tart—severe.
- PIR'OU-ETTE', (pir-oo-et'), *n.* A whirling on the toes in dancing.
- PIS'CES, (pis'sēz,) *n. pl.* The fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.
- PLAC'ID, (plas'id,) *a.* Quiet—gentle—undisturbed.
- PLA'GI-A-RISM, (plā'je-a-rizm,) *n.* The act of introducing passages from the writings of others, and putting them off as one's own.
- PLA'GI-A-RIST, (plā'je-a-rist,) *n.* One who purloins the writings of others, and puts them off as his own.
- PLA'GI-A-RY, (plā'je-a-re,) *n.* A thief in literature.
- PLAIT, *v. t.* To fold—to double in narrow streaks.
- PLASTER, *n.* A mixture of lime, water, and sand, used for coating the walls of houses.
- PLA-TEAU', (plā-tē'), *n.* A plain—a flat surface—a platter.
- PLEAS'UR-A-BLE, (plezh'ur-a-bl,) *a.* Pleasing—giving pleasure.
- PLEAS'URE, (plezh'ur,) *n.* Agreeable sensations or emotions.
- PLE-BE'IAN, (ple-bē'yan,) *a.* Pertaining to the common people—vulgar; as, plebeian minds.
- PLE-BE'IAN, *n.* One of the common people. Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.
- PLE'IADS, (plē'yadz,) } *n. pl.* In astronomy, the seven stars situated
- PLE'IA-DES, (plē'ya-dēz,) } in the neck of the constellation Taurus.
- PLE'NA-RY, (plē's'na-re,) *n.* Entire, full, complete; as, a plenary consent.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
OH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- PLEN-I-PO-TENTIA-RY, (plen-e-po-ten'sha-re,) *n.* A person invested with full powers to transact any business—an ambassador.
- PLÖV'ER, (pluv'er,) *n.* The common name of several species of birds of the genus *Charadrius*.
- PNEU-MO-NITIS, (nū-mo-nī'tis,) *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
- PÖ'ET-AS-TER, *n.* A petty poet—a pitiful rhymmer.
- POIGN'AN-CY, (poin'an-sy,) *n.* Point—sharpness—the power of irritation.
- POIGN'ANT, (poin'ant,) *a.* Sharp—stimulating the organs of taste; as, poignant sauce; pointed—severe.
- POIGN'ANT-LY, (poin'ant-ly,) *adv.* Keenly.
- POISON, (pōi'n,) *n.* Any agent capable of producing a morbid or dangerous effect on animal life.
- PO-LO-NAISE', (po-lo-nā'ze'), } *n.* A dress adopted from the fashion of the
PO-LO-NESE', (po-lo-nē'ze'), } Poles: sometimes worn by ladies.
- POL-Y-NĒ'SIA, (pol-e-nē'zha,) *n.* A term used to designate numerous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean.
- POL-Y-NĒ'SIAN, (-nē'zhun,) *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.
- POR'CE-LAIN, (por'se-lin,) *n.* The finest species of earthenware.
- POR'POISE, (por'pus,) *n.* In zoölogy, a term applied to cetaceous mammals of the genus *Phocæna*.
- PÖRTE, *n.* The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the Sublime Porte.
- PÖRT-FÖ'LIO, (pört-föl'yo,) *n.* A case to keep loose papers in.
- PÖRTI-EO, (pört'ke-ko,) *n.* A covered space at the entrance of a building.
- PÖR'TRAIT, (pört'träle,) *n.* A picture of a person, drawn from the life.
- PÖR-TRAY'ED, (pör-trade'), *pp.* Painted or drawn to the life—described.
- POS-TE'RIO-R, *a.* Later or subsequent in time.
- POS-TE'RIO-RS, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal body.
- POSTHU-MOUS, (post'hu-mus,) *a.* Published after the death of the author—born after the death of the parent.
- PÖTA-BLE, (pö'ta-bl,) *a.* Drinkable—that may be drank.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.

PÓTENT-ATE, *n.* A person possessing great power: a sovereign—an emperor, &c.

POU-CHONG', (*poo-shong'*) *n.* A kind of black tea.

PRAĆTICE, (*prak'tis*) *v. t.* [The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as that of the noun.—*N. Webster*,] To do or perform frequently or habitually.

PRAIRIE, (*prā're*) *n.* A level tract of land, destitute of trees, and covered with tall grass.

—PRANCE, (*prāns*) *v. i.* To spring or bound—to ride ostentatiously.

PRAY'ER, (*prā're*) *n.* In worship, a solemn address to the Supreme Being.

PRAY'ER-BOOK, *n.* A book containing prayers, or the forms of devotion.

PRAY'ER-FUL, *a.* Given to prayer—devotional.

PREB'END, *n.* The stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary.

PREB'END-A-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend.

PRE-CED'ENCE, (<i>pre-seed'ens</i>),	} <i>n.</i> Priority in time; as, the precedence of one event to another; the act or state of going before.
PRE-CED'EN-ĆY, (<i>pre-seed'en-se</i>),	

PRE-CED'ENT, (*pre-seed'ent*) *a.* Going before in time; as, precedent labors, precedent crime

PREĆE-DENT, (*pres'e-dent*) *n.* Something done or said that may be adduced as an example at a subsequent time.

PREC'I-PICE, (*pres'e-plis*) *n.* A steep descent of land.

PRE-DI-LEC'TION, (*pre-de-lek'shun*) *n.* A prepossession of mind in favor of something.

PREF'ACE, (*pref'ase*) *n.* Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse or book.

PREF'ACE, *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to preface a book or discourse.

PREF'U-DICE, (*pred'ju-dis*) *n.* Prepossession—a previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing.

TŪNE, BŪLL, ŪNITE.—AN''GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; Ġ as J; S as Z;
ĈH as SH; TH as IN THIS.

PREL'ATE or PRÉ'LATE, *n.* A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.

PREMIER, (prem'yer,) *n.* The first minister of state—the prime minister.

PREMIER-SHIP, (prem'yer-ship,) *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PRE'SAGE or PRES'AGE, *n.* Something which foreshows a future event—a prognostic.

PRE'SCIENCE, (pré'she-ens,) *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place—foreknowledge.

PRE'SCIENT, (pré'she-ent,) *a.* Foreknowing.

PRESTIGE, (pres'tij,) *n. Fr.* Fascination—charm—illusion—imposture.

PRE-TENSE', *n.* A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned—assumption.

PRÉTER-IT, *a.* Applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished.

PRETTI-LY, (prít'ti-ly,) *adv.* In a pretty manner—pleasingly.

PRETTY, (prít'ty,) *a.* Handsome, neat—of a pleasing form.

PRE-VAR'I-CATE, *v. t.* To quibble—to shuffle—to evade.

PRE-VENTIVE, *a.* Tending to hinder. [Preventative is a gross blunder.—*Webster.*]

PRIMA DON'NA, (pré'ma-don'nä,) *f.* The first female singer in an opera.

PRIMA FA'CI-E, (prí'ma-fá'she-e,) *L.* At first view or appearance.

PRIMUM MOB'I-LE, *L.* First cause of motion.

PRISTINE, (pris'tin,) *a.* First—primitive—original.

PRO-BOS'CIS, *n.* The snout or trunk of an elephant, and also of insects.

PRO'CES VER'BAL, (pró'sä-vär'bal,) *Fr.* In French law, an authentic minute of an official act.

PROCESS (pros'ess,) *n.* Proceedings—course—experiment; in anatomy, a bony protuberance.

PROC-U-RÁTION, (prok'yü-rä'shun,) *n.* The act of procuring.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DÖVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

PROCE'U-RĀ-TOR, (prok'yū-rā-tor,) *n.* Under the Roman emperors, a title given to certain governors of provinces.

PROD'UCE, (prod'dūse,) *n.* That which is produced—product.

PRO'FILE, (prō'fil or prō'feel,) *n.* A head or portrait represented side-wise.

PRO'GRAMME, (prō'gram,) *n.* A brief outline of a performance or entertainment.

PROG'RESS, *n.* A moving or going forward.

PRO-GRESS', *v. i.* To move forward in space—to advance.

PRO'LOGUE, (prō'log,) *n.* The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance.

PROM-E-NĀDE', *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

PRO-MUL-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of promulgating—publication.

PROPH'E-CY, (prof'e-se,) *n.* A prediction—a declaration of something to come.

PROPH'E-SY, (prof'e-sy,) *v. i.* To utter predictions.

PROPH'ET, (prof'it,) *n.* One that foretells future events.

PRO-PIN'QUI-TY, (pro-pink'we-te,) *n.* Nearness in place or time—nearness of blood.

PRO-PI'TIĀTE, (pro-pish'āte,) *v. t.* To conciliate—to appease.

PRO-PI'TIĀ-TED, (pro-pish'a-ted,) *pp.* Conciliated and rendered favorable.

PRO-PI'TI-Ā'TION, (pro-pish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* The act of making propitious.

PRO RĀ'TA, (pro rā'tah,) *L.* In proportion.

PRO-SPECTUS, *n.* The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design.

PRO-TE-GE', (pro-te-zhā'), *n. Fr.* One under the care and protection of another.

PRO-TEM'PO-RE, *L.* For the time being.

PROT-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion—a protest.

PRO-THON'O-TA-RY, *n.* A register or clerk of a court—a notary; in England, an officer in the court of King's Bench.

TUNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

PROV'OST, (prov'ust,) *n.* In a general sense, a person who is appointed to preside over something.

PSEU'DO, (sū'do.) A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious.

PSY-CHOL'O-GY, (st-kol'o-je,) *n.* A discourse on the soul, or the doctrine of man's spiritual nature.

PŮ'ER-ILE, (pŭ'er-il,) *a.* Boyish, childish, trifling.

PŮ'IS-SANCE, *n.* Power, strength, force.

PŮ'IS-SANT, *a.* Strong, powerful; as, a puissant monarch or empire.

PUL-VER'U-LENT, *a.* Powdery—consisting of fine powder—dusty.

PUN-til-TO, (punk-til'yo,) *n.* A nice point of exactness in conduct, form, or ceremony.

PUN-til-IOUS, (punk-til'yus,) *a.* Very exact in the observance of rules and forms prescribed by law or custom.

PUN-til-IOUS-NESS, (punk-til'yus-ness,) *n.* Exactness in the observance of rules and forms.

PUN-ctŭ-AL, (punkt'yū-al,) *a.* Punctilious in observing time, appointments, or promises; exact.

PUN-ctŭ-ATE, (punkt'yū-āte,) *v. t.* To designate sentences or other divisions of a writing by points.

PUN-ctŭ-ĀTION, (punkt-yū-ā'shun,) *n.* In grammar, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse.

PUN-ctŭ'RE, (punkt'yur,) *n.* The act of perforating with a pointed instrument.

PUN-JAUB', *n.* The country forming the north part of Hindoostan, between the Himmaleh Mountains and the Indus.

PU-RIFI-CA-TIVE, (pu-rif'i-ka-tiv,) *a.* Having power to purify.

PURPOSE, (pur'pus,) *v. t.* To resolve—to intend—to design.

PŮRU-LENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter.

PŮTA-TIVE, *a.* Supposed, commonly thought or deemed; as, the putative father of a child.

PY-LOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus; as, the pyloric artery.

**FATE, FAR, FAIL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.**

PY-RITES, (py-rī'tēz,) *n.* A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

PYR'O-TECH-NY, (pir'o-tek-ne,) *n.* The art of making fire-works.

PYR-O-TECH'NIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

PYTH'O-NESS, *n.* A sort of witch—the priestess who gave oracular answer at Delphi.

THE MENAGERIE.

HAVING from childhood a penchant or predilection for zoology, I accepted with pleasure the invitation of some friends, who proposed to patronize the proprietors of a menagerie. A large tent was pitched near a beautiful parterre; and on the outside of it there was posted a printed programme or list of the animals and the performances. Our slow progress in getting into the tent particularly tried our patience, owing to the efforts of some who were anxious to pass ahead of others. It was one of the largest collections of wild animals that had ever been exhibited in the country. The puissant manager, who was a sort of poetaster, made an extemporaneous prologue to the patrons, winding up with a peroration about the rules and regulations with the grace and prestige of a modern prima donna. Having passed on toward the center of the

TUNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

tent, we observed the white bear panting from heat, while the elephant from Punjaub was coolly taking his pulverulent food with his proboscis. There was an animal which at a distance looked like a pegasus; but on approaching nearer to it we found it to be a kind of palfrey, which was caught on a plateau in Mexico. The animal had a huge pannier on his back, filled with patent purificative drugs. By the side of this depot of potable medicines, there stood a pretty *petit-maitre*, recommending with great protestations the peculiarity of each article, and producing the testimony of a physician and one skilled in pharmaceutics as to their curative virtues in cases of phthisis, pneumonitis, inflammations of the peritoneum, the pyloric orifice, and the pharynx.

Another preparation was of great use in palatial affections, relieving the system from the poignancy of pain, and restoring it to its pristine vigor. He portrayed with great pretense the wonderful puissance of a piquant, placid plaster in removing latent poison and purulent matter from the blood. This last antidote was made of pigeon berries, piony leaves, and phosphorous acid. In close propinquity to us, there was a puerile pastime, which afforded much pleasurable excitement to a group of boys. An orang-outang, with a peruke on his head, seemed to feel as much pride as a premier in his premiership. He was making a pony practice a pirouette; and during the process he caused

the animal to prance in such a manner as to throw him off, and thus ended the pantomime. A petrel and par-aquet, perched on a pedestal, were endeavoring to propitiate the company by their vocal powers. While the tent was filled to its utmost capacity, a prebendary, who was a distinguished prelate, was robbed of his pocket-book. The person charged with the act attempted to prevaricate, but a magistrate present peremptorily ordered an officer to arrest him. Some time afterward he was sent to the penitentiary, as a propitiation to the violated laws of his country.) As we were passing on, for the purpose of viewing the largest animals, we were struck by the appearance of a patient looking creature, with a large plait in his mane, sitting quietly on his posteriors. By the influence of the plenipotentiary at the court of the Sublime Porte, the proprietor propitiated a Turkish pacha, so that he consented to part with the animal after receiving a large pecuniary consideration. I purpose to describe a non-descript, for the procurement of which the manager was indebted to a Polynesian potentate, whose pariahs were enabled to capture it at the foot of a precipice. This animal was very punctilious about his food, eating enormous quantities of produce, and making a noise, when attacked, almost as loud as the report of a Paix-han-gun.

A great number of persons were present, whose patronage contributed to the prosperity of the concern.

Among others, we noticed the Parisian, who lectures on pathetism, psychology, and Parnassian poetry; and also a person who had published a prospectus for a new paper, from the tenor of which one is led to suppose that he aspires to the position of a general pacificator, by proposing pacificatory measures for the pacification of the extremes of all parties. We make no pretension to prescience, or of being a prophet, or of being endowed with a spirit of prophecy; yet, without any prejudice against this parvenu, we do prophesy that he will not succeed, unless matters progress differently from what they usually do. We further noticed the prothonotary, with his protégé and paramour, prettily dressed in her polonaise; the pseudo provost with his portfolio, who seemed desirous of having precedence of others; the honored pastor, with his prayer-book under his arm; the pedant and plagiarist, whose plagiarism was well known. Having been convicted of plagiarism, by the testimony of a member of parliament who thoroughly understood parliamentary matters; and after pairing off with a member, produced at a bookstore the preface of a work which the above person had copied verbatim: a transaction without precedent in literary pilfering.

The posthumous works of a prescient philosopher, who had elaborated a theory for promulgation respecting the influence of comets on the Pleiades and Pisces, were pilfered from by the same person.

In a kind of portico there was a piano-forte, with a large pedal attached. The music from the instrument was very exhilarating, and well adapted *protempore* as a preventive of despondency.

After looking at four more rarities, one of which was caught on a prairie, another brought from Polynesia, the third from the Spanish peninsula, and the last an enormous porpoise, which was kept in water, we went into another apartment filled with various curiosities and works of art: A portrait of a Roman procurator, which was painted at a time posterior to the building of the temple of Janus; a beautiful palanquin; an ancient treatise on palmistry, written during the palmy days of Rome; a picture of the plebeian who displayed such heroic valor at the battle of Pharsalia; a mammoth panorama; articles of porcelain, papier-mache, and papyrus; a silk parachute, that lay directly in our path; an ancient stone pestle, which perchance was used to pulverize grain; and a pinchbeck canister filled with pouchong tea, which was past use from the loss of its freshness.

As this was the season of the year for the celebration of pasch or passover, or feast of Easter, many of the children had pasch-eggs of various colors. At this stage of our visit the manager made a peremptory announcement that the pyrotechnist, who was always punctual in exhibiting his skill in pyrotechny, would commence the display on the ringing of the bell. After leaving

the exhibition, we overheard a person reading from a paper something about the palladium of American liberty. We supposed, from the manner of his reading, that he knew but little about punctuation, or the rules which enable one to punctuate correctly. And he probably did not know the distinction between the preterit or perfect tense and the present participle, and would, of course, be unable to name the parts of speech of such words as pant, pare, parse, pasture, per diem, perquisite, persiflage, phalanx, Philistine, pierce, piquancy, plover, poignant, poignantly, punctilio, puncture, pyrites, and pythoness.

Q.

QUAFF, (kwáf,) *v. t.* To drink—to swallow in large draughts.

QUÁL'I-FI-ED, (kwol'e-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments—modified.

QUÁL'I-FY, (kwol'e-fy,) To fit for any place, office, or character.

QUÁL'I-TY, (kwol'e-ty,) *n.* Property—that which belongs to a body or substance.

QUÁLM, (kwám,) *n.* A sensation of nausea—a scruple of conscience.

QUÁNTI-TY, (kwon'te-te,) *n.* A mass or collection of matter of indeterminate dimensions.

QUAR'AN-TINE, (kwor'an-teen,) *n.* Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected.

QUAR-AN-TIN'ED, (kwor-an-teend'), *pp.* Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period.

QUÁ'SI, *L.* A word used to express resemblance; as, a quasi contract, an implied contract.

QUÁ'SSIA, (kwosh'yá,) *n.* The name of a genus of plants—a medicinal article.

QUAY, (ke,) *n.* A mole or bank formed for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels.

QUESTION, (ques'chun,) *n.* The act of asking—an interrogatory—the subject of debate.

QUID'NUNC, (quid'nunk, *L.* what now.) One who is curious to know, or pretends to know all occurrences.

QUININE, *n.* A medicine much used in the treatment of agues.

QUIN-TE'SSENCE, *n.* The essential part of a thing.

QUI VIVE, (ke veev.) The challenge of a French sentinel; hence, to be on the qui vive, is to be on the alert.

FÁTE, FÁR, FÁLL, WHÁT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÔNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"
GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

QUOIT, (kwōit,) *n.* A stone, or circular ring, to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object.

QUOTH, (kwōth or kwuth,) *v. i.* To say—to speak. (Used only in ludicrous language.)

THE EMIGRANT.

AN emigrant who had but recently arrived in this country, and who was hardly qualified to decide upon all questions which might arise, complained with reason against the owners of vessels for allowing the captains to crowd their ships with so many passengers, thereby vitiating the quality of the air.

He stated that when he came to this country, about a year ago, there were too many in the vessel, and that a few of the passengers were sick, and were obliged to take quassia and quinine, and other medicines. He described the sensations of the emigrants as they approached the shores of the new world. They were all on the *qui vive* to catch the first faint glimpse of the country, which was to them the quintessence of their present hopes.

After arriving at the quarantine, the qualms he had felt subsided; and while quarantined in the bay he had an opportunity to quaff a quantity of fresh water, which invigorated him very much. On arriving at the quay in the city, a quidnunc on board was observed, taking notes with great alacrity.

R.

RA'ÇA, (rā'h'ka,) *n.* A Syriac word, signifying foolish; a term of extreme contempt. *Matt. v. 22.*

RAD'ISH, *n.* A well-known plant.

RAFT, *n.* An assemblage of boards or timbers floated down a stream—a float.

RA-GOUT, (ra-goo'), *n.* *Fr.* A high-seasoned dish.

RAIL'LER-Y, (ral'ler-y,) *n.* Banter—good-humored pleasantry, or slight satire.

RĀ'SIN, (rā'zn,) *n.* A dried grape.

RĀ'JAH, }
RĀ'JA, } *n.* In India, a native prince or king.

RAJ-POOT', *n.* A Hindoo of the military order.

RAN-CHE'RO, (ran-ish'ro,) *n.* In Mexico, a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho. They are a wild, lawless set.

RANCH'O, (ran'tsho,) *n.* In Mexico, a small hamlet, or large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

RAN'COR, (rank'ur,) *n.* Deep-seated and implacable malice.

RAN'COR-OUS, (rank'ur-us,) *a.* Deeply malignant—implacably malicious.

RAP'INE, (rap'in,) *n.* The act of plundering—pillage—violence.

RAPTURE, (rapt'yur,) *n.* Transport—enthusiasm—ecstasy.

RĀ'RA Ā'VIS, *n.* *L.* A rare bird—an unusual person.

RĀRE, *a.* Uncommon, unusually excellent—thin—nearly raw.

RĀRE'LY, *adv.* Not often; as, things rarely seen.

RĀSP, *n.* A species of file.

RASPB'ER-RY, (raz'ber-re,) *n.* The fruit of a bramble or species of *Rubus*.

RA-TIOC-IN-Ā'TION, (ra-shos-e-nā'shun,) *n.* The act or process of reasoning.

FĀTE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT.—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NŌTE, DŌVE, MŌVE, WOLF, BŌOK.—TŪNE, BŪLL, UNITE.—AN"
GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; Ė as J; S as Z; SH as SH; TH as in THIS.

RA'TIO, (ră'shō,) *n.* Proportion, rate, degree.

RA'TION-AL, (ră'shun-al or rash'un-al,) *a.* Endowed with reason—agreeable to reason.

RA-TION-Ā'LE, (ră-shun-ā'le or rash-un-ā'le,) *n.* A series of reasons assigned—an account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, &c.

RAV'EL, (rav'l,) *v. t.* To untwist, to disentangle; as, to ravel out a twist, to ravel out a stocking.

RA-VINE', (ra-veen'), *n.* A long, deep, and narrow hollow or pass through mountains.

REA'SON, (rē'zn,) *n.* The cause, ground, motive, or principle of any thing said or done.

RE-CEIPT, (re-seet'), *n.* The act of receiving—a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods, a recipe.

RE-CESS', *n.* Retirement—a niche—private abode—suspension of business for a brief period.

RE'CHAB-ITES, (rē'kab-ites,) *n. pl.* Among the ancient Jews, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, (rē'kab,) who abstained from all intoxicating drinks.

RE-CHER'CHE, (ra-shăr'shā,) *Fr.* Literally, sought out with care; hence, nice to an extreme; unnatural.

RECI-PE, (res'i-pe,) *n.* A medical prescription—a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.

RECI-PROC'I-TY, (res-e-pros'e-te,) *n.* Equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.

RECI-TA-TIVE', (res-e-ta-teev'), *n.* In music, a species of singing approaching toward ordinary speaking.

RECK'ON, (rek'n,) *v. t.* To reason with one's self, to think, to suppose; as, I reckon he has arrived.

RE-CLUSE', (re-kluse'), *n.* A person who lives in retirement—a monk—a hermit.

FATE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT.—MĒTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BYRD.—
NOTE, DŌVE, NGVE, WOLF, BOQK.

REC-OG-NI'TION, (rek-og-nish'un,) *n.* Acknowledgment—formal avowal—memorial.

RE-OG-NI-ZA-BLE, (re-kog'ne-za-bl or re-kon'e-za-bl,) *a.* That may be recognized or known.

RE-OG-NI-ZANCE, (re-kog'ne-zans or re-kon'e-zans,) *n.* Avowal—in law, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court, with condition to do some particular act.

REC'OG-NIZE, (rek'og-nize or rek'o-nize,) *v. t.* To recollect—to admit with a formal acknowledgment.

RE-OG-NI-ZEE', (re-kog-ne-zee' or re-kon-e-zee'), *n.* The person to whom a recognizance is made.

RE-OG-NI-ZOR', (re-kog-ne-zor' or re-kon-e-zor'), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance.

REC'OG-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging—recollecting as known—entering a recognizance.

REC'ON-DITE, (rek'kon-dite,) *a.* Secret—profound—abstruse.

RE-CON'NOIS-SANCE, *n. Fr.* The examination of a tract of country.

RE-COURSE', (re-kōrse'), *n.* A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection.

RED'O-LENCE, }
RED'O-LEN-CY, } *n.* Sweet scent.

RED'O-LENT, *a.* Having or diffusing a sweet scent.

RE-DUC'TI-O AD AB-SUR'DUM, (re-duk'she-o ad ab-sur'dum,) *L.* The proving that a given supposition leads directly to an absurdity.

REFER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be referred—that may be assigned.

RE-GIME', (rē-zheem'), *n.* Government—mode of living—administration—order.

REG'T-MENT, *n.* In military affairs, a body of men usually commanded by a colonel.

RE-LAY', *n.* A supply of horses on the road, in readiness to relieve others.

RE-LIN'-QUISH, (re-link'wish,) *v. t.* To give up—to quit—to withdraw from.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN'GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH: TH as in THIS.

- REL'I-QUA-RY, *n.* A small box or casket, in which relics are kept.
- RE-MĀND'ED, *pp.* Called or sent back.
- REN'DEZ-VŌUS, (ren'de-voo,) *n.* A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the port where ships are to join company.
- RE-PĀIR', (re-pāre'), *v. t.* To restore to a sound or good state—to make amends.
- REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired—that may be retrieved.
- REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration.
- REF'ER-TO-RY, *n.* A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner—a treasury—a magazine.
- REP'TILE, (rep'til,) *n.* An animal that moves on its belly, or nearly so; as snakes, lizards, &c.—a mean person.
- REP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* Held in esteem—being in good repute.
- REP'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* With reputation—without discredit; as, to fill an office reputably.
- REQ'UI-SITE, (rek'we-zit,) *a.* Required by the nature of things—necessary, needful.
- RES-ER-VOIR', (rez-er-vwor'), *n.* A place where any thing is kept in store; a cistern, mill-pond, &c.
- RES'IN, (rez'in,) *n.* Resins are solid, inflammable substances, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in the essential oils.
- RES'IN-OUS, (rez'in-us,) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin.
- RES'O-NANCE, (rez'o-nana,) *n.* A reverberation of sound or sounds; as resounding.
- RES'O-NANT, (rez'o-nant,) *a.* Resounding—echoing back.
- RE-SOURCE', *n.* Any source of aid or support.
- RES'PITE, (res'pit,) *n.* Delay—pause, interval of rest—in law, reprieve.
- RESTAU-RĀNT, (res'to-rāng,) *n. Fr.* An eating-house.
- RESTAU'RA-TEUR, (res-tōr'a-tur,) *n. Fr.* The keeper of an eating-house.
- RE-SU-ME', (rā-zu-mā'), *Fr.* A condensed statement—a summing up.

FĀTE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT.—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NŌTE, DŌVE, MŌVE, WŌLF, BŌOK.

RE-TAIL', *v. t.* To sell in small quantities—to tell in detached parts; as, to retail slander.

RETI-NA, *n.* An expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye.

RE-VEIL'LE, (re-väl'yä), *n.* In military affairs, the beat of drum about the break of day.

REV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled or repealed.

REV-O-CA'TION, *n.* The act of recalling—repeal—reversal.

RI-ÄL'TO, (re-äl'to), *n. It.* The name of a famous bridge at Venice.

RIB'ALD-RY, *n.* Mean, vulgar language.

RIGHT'EUS, (ri'chus), *a.* Equitable—just—accordant to the divine law.

RIGHT'EUS-NESS, (ri'chus-ness), *n.* Purity of heart, and rectitude of life.

RINSE, (rins), *v. t.* To cleanse by the introduction of water.

RINS'ED, (rinst), *pp.* Cleansed with a second water.

ROD-O-MONT-ÄDE', *n.* Empty bluster—vain boasting—rant.

ROIL, *v. t.* To render turbid by stirring up the sediment—to excite some degree of anger.

ROIL'ED, (roild), *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by stirring the sediment—angered slightly.

RO-MANCE', (ro-mans'), *n.* A fabulous relation of adventures and incidents—a fiction.

RO-QUE-LAUR, (rok'e-lör), *n.* A cloak for men.

RO-SIN, (roz'in), *n.* (This is only a different orthography of resin.)

RÖU-E', (roo-ä'), *n. Fr.* A sensualist—a debauchee.

RÖUGE, (roozh), *a. Fr.* Red.

RÖUGE, (roozh), *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

RÖUG'ED, (roozhd'), *pp.* Tinged with rouge, as the face.

RÖUGE'-ET-NOIR', (roozh'ä-nwä'), [*Fr.* red and black.] A game at cards.

RÖU-LEAU', (roo-lö'), *n. Fr.* A little roll—a roll of coins in paper.

RÖU-LETTE', (roo-let'), *n.* [*Fr.* a little ball or roller.] A game of chance.

ROUTE or RÖUTE, *n.* The course or way which is traveled, or to be traveled.

TÖNE, BÖLL, ÜNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

ROU-TINE', (roo-teen'), *n.* A round of business or amusements, frequently pursued.

ROUT, (rowt,) *n.* A rabble—a fashionable assembly or large evening party.

RUDE, *a.* Uneven, rough—of coarse manners—unpolished—violent.

RUFFIAN, (ruf'yan,) *n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow—a robber.

RUFFIAN-ISM, (ruf'yan-izm,) *n.* The act or conduct of a ruffian.

RU-PEE', *n.* A coin and money of account in the East Indies.

RUP-TURE, (rupt'yur,) *n.* The act of breaking or bursting.

RUSE, (rüze,) *n. Fr.* Trick, stratagem, artifice, fraud, deceit.

RUSE DE GUERRE', (rüze-de-gär'), *Fr.* A stratagem of war.

RUS'SIAN, (rü'shan or rush'an,) *a.* Pertaining to Russia.

THE RESTAURANT.

IN a certain city there is a temperance restaurant, which is a good model for other establishments of a like kind. The restaurateur, who has abundant resources, is enabled to retail his rare and redolent dishes in a manner quite reputable to himself, furnishing every thing requisite for a rational entertainment.

In a recess one will recognize, at the proper season, raspberries, fresh raisins, radishes, and materials for a ragout; also a large reservoir, filled with water, to rinse the dishes not already rinsed. No rancor or rancorous feeling is exhibited here, no rude ribaldry or ruffianism, or any thing tending to roil the disposition is tolerated.

The ruffian and the ranchero, who is raised at the

ranch, and is given to rapine, can monopolize all the romance pertaining to reckless lawlessness.

Having an inflammation of the retina of one eye, which was referable to the excessive use of that organ, I had occasion to procure a receipt or recipe at a drug store while on my way to a temperance meeting; I also purchased some resin, and a resinous substance of much redolence, which was somewhat roiled; a little rouge, which I rarely had occasion to use, and a reliquary completed my purchases.

There was a large number of persons present at the temperance meeting, all of whom seemed inspired with the righteousness of their cause. The colonel of a regiment had left his rendezvous to attend the gathering, and was loudly called upon for a speech.

He said the question before the audience was rather a recondite one to him, that he could make a reconnaissance more easily than a speech; but, if they would be satisfied with his mode of ratiocination, he would go into what he considered the rationale of the subject. The revocation of the license laws, if they were revocable, was highly desirable.

He exposed with some raillery the rodomontade to which some persons had recourse, in order to bring about a rupture among the friends of the cause. He said it was a ruse of the enemy, and that a reptile that crawled in a ravine, or a well-rouged roué over his roulette or rouge-et-noir, had higher claims to reason and

common sense than the person whose influence tended to undermine the foundations of society.

Another speaker declared, with a loud resonant voice, that he would sooner repair to a raft, relinquish his claims on society, and live a recluse, without recognizing any one, than go through the route and routine of the bacchanal. After a short respite, a Rechabite spoke with rapture of the reciprocity of feeling exhibited in this righteous cause between the different societies.

He distinctly recollected a person of the old regime, whose strong breath was recognizable at quite a distance, but who considered his condition reparable, and was at the present time reputably engaged in a profitable business. The different speakers pronounced the following words improperly, viz.: Raca, rajpoot, rara avis, rasp, ratio, recherche, recitative, reckon, recognition, recognizance, recognizee, recognizor, redolency, relay, remanded, repertory, resonance, resume, reveille, rialto, roquelaur, rouleau, rout, and ruse de guerre.

S.

SAB'A-OTH, *n.* Armies: a word used, Romans, ix. 29; James v. 4, ("The Lord of Sabaoth.")

SÄ-BÖT', (sä-böt') A wooden shoe.

SAC'CHA-RINE, (sak'ka-rin,) *a.* Pertaining to sugar—having the qualities of sugar.

SAC-ER-DÖ'TAL, (sas-er-döt'al,) *a.* Pertaining to priests, or the priesthood.

SAC'RA-MENT, (sak'ra-ment,) *n.* A religious ordinance—the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.

SAC'RI-FICE, (sak're-fize,) *v. t.* To immolate—to destroy or surrender for the sake of obtaining something.

SAC'RI-FICE, (sak're-fize,) *n.* An offering to God—a loss incurred for gaining an object—destruction.

SAC'RI-FIC-ED, (sak're-fizd,) *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar—surrendered—destroyed.

SAC'RI-FIC-ING, (sak're-fiz-ing,) *ppr.* Offering to God upon an altar—surrendering—destroying.

SAC'RI-LEGE, (sak're-lej,) *n.* The crime of violating or profaning sacred things.

SAC-RI-LE'GIOUS, *a.* Violating sacred things—containing sacrilege.

SAC'RIST-Y, (sak'ris-te,) *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept.

SAC'IT-TAL, (saj'it-tal,) *a.* Pertaining to an arrow—resembling an arrow.

SAC-IT-TÄ'RIOUS, (saj-it-tä're-us,) *n.* [*L.* an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

SAID, (sed,) *pret.* and *pp.* of *say.* Declared—uttered—reported—~~aforsaid~~.

SA-LINE', *a.* Consisting of salt—partaking of the qualities of salt.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TUNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"
GER, VI'CIUOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

SAL-MA-GUN'DI, (sal-ma-gun'de.) *A dish for the table—a mixture—an olio or medley.*

SALM'ON, (sam'mun,) *n.* A fish of a yellowish-red color, of the genus *Salmo*.

SAL'SI-FY, (sal'se-fe,) *n.* A plant, often called the Oyster Plant, from its taste when fried.

SA-LÜ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Greeting—an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in American colleges.

SÄLVE, (säv,) *n.* An adhesive composition to be applied to wounds or sores—remedy—help.

SANCTU-A-RY, (sankt'yua-re,) *n.* A sacred place—the temple at Jerusalem—a church—shelter—protection.

SÄNG FROID, (säng-frwä,) *n.* [*Fr.* cold blood.] Coolness—indifference—freedom from agitation of mind.

SAN'HE-DRIM, *n.* The ecclesiastical and civil council of the Jews, consisting of about seventy-two members.

SÄNS, (säng,) *prep. Fr.* Without.

SÄNS EU-LOPPES', (säng-ku-lot') [*Fr.* without breeches.] Ragged fellows—an epithet of reproach applied to the extreme republican party in the first French Revolution.

SÄNS SÖU-CI', (säng soo-see') *Fr.* Without care—free and easy.

SÄ'PI-ENT, *a.* Sage—wise—discerning.

SÄPPHIC, (sä'fik,) *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; *as*, Sapphic verse or odes.

SÄR'A-CEN, *n.* An Arabian, so called from *sara*, a desert.

SÄR-SA-PA-RIL'LÄ, *n.* A plant; a species of *Smilax*.

SÄ'TIÄTE, (sä'shäte,) *v. t.* To satisfy appetite or desire—to fill—to glut.

SÄTIRE, *n.* Keeness and severity of remark—a censorious discourse or poem.

SÄTIR-IST, *n.* One who writes satire.

SÄTURN-INE, *a.* Dull—heavy—grave—not readily susceptible of excitement.

**FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MÄTE, PRÄY.—PINE, MAHINE, BIRD.—
NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BÖÖK.**

SÄ'TYR, (sä'tur,) *n.* In mythology, a sylvan deity, represented as a monster.

SAUCE, (sawse,) *A* mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.

SAUCER, (saw'ser,) *n.* A piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

SAUCY, (saw'sy,) *a.* Rude—bold to excess—impudent.

SAUNTER, (sän'ter,) *v. i.* To wander about idly—to loiter.

SAUSAGE, (saw'saje,) *n.* The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.

SÄ-VÄNT', (sä-väng', *n. pl. savans*.) *Fr.* A man of learning; in the plural, literary men.

SCÄRCE, (skärse,) *a.* Not plentiful or abundant—rare—uncommon.

SCATHED, (skath't,) *pp.* Damaged—destroyed—wasted.

SCATH'ING, (skath'ing,) *ppr.* Destroying—damaging—injuring.

SCHIST, (shist,) *n.* In geology, a rock having a slaty structure.

SCHÖ'LI-AST, (skö'le-ast,) *n.* A commentator or annotator.

SCTO-LIST, (st'o-list,) *n.* A smatterer—one who knows little.

SCTRE FÄ'CI-AS, (st're fä'she-as,) *n. L.* In law, a judicial writ.

SCIR'RHOUS, (skir-,) *a.* Indurated—proceeding from scirrhus; as, scirrhus affections, scirrhus disease.

SCLA-VÖ'NI-AN, (skla-vö'ne-an,) *a.* Pertaining to the Sclavi, or to their language.

SCLEROTIC, (skle-rot'ik,) *a.* Firm—hard; as, the sclerotic coat, or outer membrane of the eye.

SCRIPTURE, (skript'yur,) *n.* A writing—the books of the Old and New Testament.

SCULPTURE, (skulpt'yur,) *n.* The art of carving or cutting wood or stone into various images.

SCYTH'I-AN, (sith'e-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, (sith'e-a,) a name formerly given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

**TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; Ö as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.**

- SE-DAN',** *n.* A portable chair or covered vehicle.
- SED'A-TIVE,** *a.* In medicine, moderating, allaying irritability.
- SED'A-TIVE,** *n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation.
- SEINE,** (*seen,*) *n.* A large net for catching fish.
- SEN'ES-CHAL,** (*sen'e-shal,*) *n.* A steward—an officer who has the superintendence of feasts and ceremonies in the houses of princes and dignitaries.
- SE'NILE,** *a.* Pertaining to old age.
- SEN-IOR-ITY,** (*sên-yor'e-te,*) *n.* Eldership—superior age—priority of birth—priority in office.
- SENTIENT,** (*sen'shent,*) *a.* Having the faculty of perception. Man is a sentient being.
- SE'POY,** *n.* A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.
- SEPTU-A-GINT,** *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint, contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.
- SE-RAS'KIER,** (*se-ras'keer,*) *n.* A Turkish general.
- SER'GEANT,** (*sâr'jent,*) *n.* A military officer—a civic title—in England, a lawyer of the highest rank.
- SER'RI-ED,** (*sar'rid,*) *pp.* or *a.* Compacted—crowded; as, serrfed files.
- SERV'ILE,** (*serv'il,*) *a.* Slavish—such as pertains to a servant or slave—cringing—fawning.
- SEW,** (*sê,*) *v. t.* To unite with a needle and thread.
- SEW'ED,** (*sêde,*) *pp.* United by stitches.
- SEW'ER,** (*sê'er,*) *n.* A subterraneous drain, particularly in cities.
- SHAFT,** *n.* An arrow—in mining, an entrance into a mine—the body of a column—any thing straight.
- SHAH,** *n.* The title given to the monarch of Persia.
- SHEK'EL,** (*shek'l,*) *n.* An ancient weight and coin among the Jews.
- SHIB'BO-LETH,** *n.* In modern usage, the criterion of a party.
- SHT'LÖH,** (*sh'l'ö,*) *n.* The name given to the Messiah by Jacob. Gen. xlix. 10.
- SHREWD,** (*shrüde,*) *a.* Cunning—sly—artful—sagacious.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BÔOK.

SHRIVE, *v. t.* To hear or receive the confession—to administer confession, as a priest.

SIC TRAN'SIT GLÓ'RI-A MUN'DI, *L.* Thus passes away the glory of the world.

SI-DÉ'RE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to stars—astral; as, sidereal light—starry; as, sidereal regions.

ST'EN-ITE, } *n.* A compound rock, composed of quartz, hornblende, and
ST'EN-ITE, } feldspar.

SI-ER'RA, *n. Sp.* A word meaning saw, used to designate a ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

SI-ES'TÁ, (*se-es'tah*,) *n. Sp.* A short sleep about the middle of the day, or after dinner.

SIÉ'UR, (*sé'ur*,) *n. Fr.* A title of respect used by the French.

SIG-NIFI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Expressive of a certain idea or thing.

SIL'HOU-ETTE, (*sil'oo-et*,) *n.* [*Fr.* from the name of the improver.] A profile.

SI-LY'CIOUS, (*so-lish'us*,) *a.* Pertaining to silex.

SIL'LI-LY, (*sil'le-ly*,) *adv.* Foolishly—in a silly manner.

SI-MUL-TÁ'NE-OUS, *a.* Existing or happening at the same time.

SI-MUL-TÁ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time.

SI'NE-CURE, (*sý'ne-kure*,) *n.* An office which has a revenue without employment—a benefice without cure of souls.

SI'NE-CUR-ISM, (*sý'ne-kür-izm*,) *n.* The state of having a sinecure.

SI'NE-CUR-IST, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

SI'NE QUÁ NON, *L.* An indispensable condition.

SI'NE DTE. [*L.* without day.] An adjournment sine die is an adjournment without fixing the time of reassembling.

STREN, *a.* Pertaining to a Siren—fascinating; as, a Siren song.

SI-ROÉ'CO, (*se-rok'ko*,) *n.* A relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts.

SLÁNTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having an oblique direction—inclining from a right line.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—*C* as *K*; *G* as *J*; *S* as *Z*;
CH as *SH*; *TH* as in *THIS*.

- SLOTH** or **SLÓTH**, *n.* Laziness—slowness—disinclination to action.
- SLOTH'FUL** or **SLÓTH'FUL**, *a.* Inactive—indolent—idle.
- SLOUGH**, (*slou*), *n.* A hole full of mire.
- SLOUGH**, (*sluff*), *n.* The part that separates from a foul sore—the cast skin of a serpent.
- SLOUGH**, (*sluff*), *v. i.* In surgery, to come off from the sound flesh.
- SLOUGH'Y**, (*slou'e*), *a.* Miry—full of sloughs.
- SLÖV'EN**, (*sluv'en*), *n.* A man habitually negligent of neatness and order.
- SOAP'-SUDES**, *n. pl.* Water well impregnated with soap.
- SOB-RI-QUET**, (*sob-re-kä'*), *n. Fr.* A nickname.
- SOE'AGE**, (*sok'äje*), *n.* In English law, a tenure of lands and tenements by service.
- /SOFTEN**, (*sof'n*), *v. t.* To make soft—to mollify—to make less harsh.
- SOI' DI-SANT**, (*swä'de-zäng'*) Pretended—self-styled—calling himself.
- SOIR-ÉE**, (*swär-ä'*) *n.* [*Fr. soir, evening.*] An evening party.
- SÖ'CIA-BLE**, (*sö'sha-bl*), *a.* Free in conversation—that may be conjoined.
- SÖ'JOURN-ER**, (*sö'jurn-er*), *n.* A stranger who dwells in a place for a time.
- /SOL'ACE**, *n.* Comfort in grief—alleviation of grief or anxiety.
- SOLE-CISM**, *n.* Impropriety in language—incongruity of words—any impropriety.
- SOL'EMN**, (*sof'em*), *a.* Devout—grave—serious.
- SOM-NAM'BU-LISM**, *n.* The act of walking in sleep.
- SOM'NO-LENT**, *a.* Sleepy—inclined to sleep—drowsy.
- SO-NÄ'TA**, *n.* A tune intended for an instrument.
- /SQQT**, *n.* A substance formed by combustion.
- SOOTH'SAY-ER**, *n.* A prognosticator—a foreteller.
- SOP-O-RIFIC**, *a.* Causing sleep—tending to cause sleep.
- SO-PRÄ'NIST**, *n.* A treble singer.
- SO-PRÄ'NO**, *n.* The treble—the highest female voice.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

SORTIE, (sor'te,) *n.* The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

SOU, *pl.* sous, (soo,) *n.* A French coin: the 20th part of a franc in value.

SOUTH'RON, (suth'ron,) *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country.

SOUTH'ER-LY, (suth'er-ly,) *a.* Lying at the south—coming from the south; as, a southerly wind.

SOUTH'WARD, (suth'ard,) *adv.* Toward the south; as, to go southward.

SOUV'E-NIR, (soov'e-neer,) *n. Fr.* A remembrancer.

SOVER'EIGN, (suver'in,) *n.* A supreme ruler—a king—a gold coin.

SOVER'EIGN-TY, (suver'in-te,) *n.* Supremacy—supreme power. Absolute sovereignty belongs to God only.

SPA, *n.* A general term or name for a spring of mineral water.

SPAN'IEL, (span'yel,) *n.* A sagacious dog—a cringing, fawning person.

SPARSE, (spärs,) *a.* Thinly scattered; as, a sparse population.

SPE'CIE, (spé'shy,) *n.* Coin—copper, silver, or gold coined.

SPE'CIES, (spé'shéz,) *n.* A group of individuals having an essential identity—sort, kind, &c.

SPE'CIOUS, (spé'shus,) *a.* Showy—apparently right—appearing well at first view; as, a specious argument.

SPERM-A-CE'TI, (sperm-a-sé'te,) *n.* Fatty matter obtained from the head of the spermaceti whale.

SPHERE, (sfe're,) *n.* An orb or globe—a circuit of action—rank—order of society.

SPHE'ROID, *n.* A figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.

SPIKE'NARD, (spik'nard,) *n.* A vague, popular name applied to many widely different plants—a name of various essential oils.

SPIN'ACH, } (spin'aje,) *n.* A plant of the genus *Spinacia*, whose leaves
SPIN'AGE, } are boiled for greens.

SPLEN'E-TIC, *n.* A person affected with spleen: *a.* peevish—fretful.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in **THIS**.

SPON-TA-NE-ITY, *n.* The quality of acting from natural feeling or temperament without restraint.

SQUAL'ID, (skwol'id,) *a.* Filthy—foul—extremely dirty.

SQUA'LOR, *n.* Coarseness—foulness—filthiness.

SQUAN'DER, (skwon'der,) *v. t.* To spend prodigally—to spend lavishly—to dissipate.

STĀ'BAT MĀ'TER, *n. L.* A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words.

STAC-CĀ'TO, (stak-kā'to,) *It.* In music, denoting a short, distinct, articulate style.

STAFF, *n.* A stick carried in the hand for support by a person walking—a support.

STAG'IR-ITE, (staj'er-ite,) *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth, Stagira, in Macedonia.

STA-LA-ET'TE, (sta-lak'tyte,) *n.* A pendent mineral cone, attached like an icicle to the roof or side of a cavern.

STAL'WART, (stawl'wart,) *a.* Bold—strong—brave—daring—redoubted.

STANCH, *v. t.* To stop the flowing of blood.

STANCH, *a.* Firm—sound—strong and tight; as, a stanch ship; firm in principle.

STAN'CHION, (stan'shun,) *n.* A post—a prop or support.

STATICS, (stat'iks,) *n.* That branch of mechanics which treats of the forces that keep bodies at rest.

STAT-IS-TI'CIAN, (stat-is-tish'an,) *n.* A person skilled in the science of statistics.

STAT'UE, (stat'yū,) *n.* An image made of wood, stone, or marble, &c.

STAT'URE, (stat'yur,) *n.* The natural height of an animal body.

STEAD'I-LY, (sted'e-le,) *adv.* With firmness—without wavering or tottering.

STEPPE, (step,) *n.* The Russian name given to the extensive plains in Asia.

**FATE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT.—MĒTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NŌTE, DŌVE, MŌVE, WOLF, BŌOK.**

- STERE-O-TYPE, *a.* Pertaining to fixed metallic types—done on plates of fixed types.
- STERE-O-TYP-ED, (stě're-o-tipt,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed on plates of fixed types—unchangeable.
- STERILE, (ster'il,) *a.* Unfruitful—not fertile—barren; as, sterile land.
- STĖVE-DŌRE, *n.* One whose occupation is to load or unload vessels in port.
- STINT, *n.* Limit—bound—proportion allotted. The workmen have their stint.
- STIR'UP, (stur'rup,) *n.* A well-known appendage to a saddle.
- STIVER, *n.* A Dutch coin, of the value of two cents.
- STO-MACH'IC, (sto-mak'ik,) *n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach.
- STŌRI-ED, (stō'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with stories—related in story—told or recited in history.
- STRA-TĖ'GIC, }
STRA-TĖ'GIC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to strategy—effected by artifice.
- STRATE-GIST, *n.* One skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great military movements.
- STRĀTUM, (*pl.* strā'tums or strā'ta,) *n.* In geology and mineralogy, a layer; as, a stratum of sand, &c.
- STREW, (strū or strō,) *v. t.* To scatter—to spread by scattering.
- STREW'ED, (strūde,) *pp.* Spread by scattering; as, sand strewed on paper.
- STRICTURE, (strikt'yur,) *n.* A stroke—critical remark—censure.
- STRIP'ED, (stript,) *pp.* Made with lines of different colors: *a.* having stripes of different colors.
- STRU'CTUR-AL, (strukt'yur-al,) *a.* Pertaining to structure.
- STRU'CTURE, (strukt'yur,) *n.* Act of building—manner of building—a building—an edifice.
- STU'DENT, *n.* A person devoted to books—one engaged in study.
- STUPE-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Having the understanding blunted—made dull or stupid.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

SUA'SION, (swa'zhun,) *n.* The act of persuading.

SUAV'I-TY, (swav'e-te,) *n.* Agreeableness—pleasantness; as, suavity of manners or address.

SUB-ALTERN, (sub-aw'tern,) *a.* Subordinate—inferior: used chiefly of military officers.

SUB RÔ'SA, (sub-rô'zah,) *L.* Literally, under the rose—secretly—privately.

SUB-SYDENCE, { *n.* The act of sinking or falling, as in the lees of
SUB-SYDEN-CY, { liquors—the act of sinking or gradually descending,
 as ground or water.

SUB-SID'I-ARY, (sub-sid'e-a-re,) *a.* Aiding—assistant—furnishing additional supplies.

SUB-STAN'TIATE, (sub-stan'shâte,) *v. t.* To establish by proof or competent testimony.

SUB-STRATUM, (*pl.* substrata,) *n. L.* A layer of earth or other matter lying under another.

SUB-SIST', *v. i.* To be—to live—to be maintained with food and clothing.

SUB'TILE, (sub'til,) *a.* Thin—not dense; as, a subtile air; a subtile medium—fine—delicate.

SUB'TILE, (sut'il,) *a.* Sly—cunning—artful—insinuating; as, a subtile adversary.

SUB'TLE, (sut'il,) *a.* Artful—sly in design. [See **SUSTILE**.]

SUB'TIL-TY, (sut'il-te,) *n.* Cunning—sly in design: (sub'til-te,) thinness, fineness.

SUBTLY, (sut'le,) *adv.* Cunningly—slyly—artfully—delicately.

SUB-URBAN, *a.* Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

SUF-FICE', (suf-fize,) *v. t.* To satisfy—to content—to supply—to afford.

SUF-FICED, (suf-fizd,) *pp.* Adequately supplied—satisfied.

SUF-FICING, (suf-fiz'ing,) *ppr.* Supplying what is needed—satisfying.

SUFFRAGAN, *a.* Assisting; as, a suffragan bishop.

SUG'AR, (shug'ar,) *n.* A well-known substance, manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane.

ATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

SUG-GESTION, (sug-jest'yun,) *n.* Presentation of an idea to the mind—a hint—insinuation.

SU-I-CIDAL, (sū-e-sīdal,) *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.

SU-I-CIDAL-LY, (sū'e-sīdal-e,) *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

SU-I-GEN'ER-IS, *L.* Of its own or peculiar kind—singular.

SUIT, (sūte,) *n.* A set—retinue—attendance—train. (The French orthography *suite*, (sweet,) is rejected very properly by Dr. Webster and Jameson.)

SUITE, (sweet,) *n.* Fr. Retinue. [See **SUIT**, above.]

SU'MAC, } (shū'mak,) *n.* A plant of the genus *Rhus*, used in tanning
SU'MACH, } and dyeing.

SU-PER-FI'CIES, (su-per-fish'ēz,) *n.* singular. The exterior part of a thing—the surface.

SU-PER-STRA'TUM, *n.* A stratum or layer above another.

SUPPLE, (sup'pl,) *a.* Flexible—pliant—easily bent—yielding.

SUPPLE-NESS, (sup'pl-ness,) *n.* The quality of easily yielding—readiness of compliance.

SUR-MISE', *n.* The act of imagining without certain knowledge—supplication.

SUR-PASS', *v. t.* To go beyond in any thing good or bad—to exceed—to excel.

SUR'PLICE, (sur'plis,) *n.* A white garment worn by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal clergy.

SUR'PLIC-ED, (sur'plis,) *a.* Wearing a surplice.

SUR'PLUS-AGE, *n.* Surplus; as, surplussage of produce beyond what is wanted.

SUR-VEIL'LANCE, (sur-vā'l'yans,) *n.* Fr. Inspection—watch—oversight.

SUT'URE, (sūt'yure,) *n.* A sewing—the seam which unites the bones of the skull.

SWARD, *n.* Turf—the grassy surface of land.

SWE-DEN-BOR'GI-AN, *n.* A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg.

**TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
 CH as SH; TH as in THIS.**

SWORD, (swôrd or sôrd,) *n.* A weapon worn at the side, used for cutting or thrusting—justice.

SYB'A-RITE, *n.* A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

SYN'O-NYM, *n.* A word having the same signification as another, is its synonym.

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS, (syn-on'e-mus,) *a.* Expressing the same thing—having the same meaning.

SYRINGE, (sir'inj,) *n.* An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies.

BOOKS.

THE reader who is fond of books, may find some satisfaction in the following brief description of a lot of miscellaneous works, which the writer of this exercise had the opportunity of examining while at a bookstore. The books which first attracted our attention were those of a theological character.

A treatise by a learned scholiast on Passages of Scripture in the Septuagint, received the sanction of the Jewish Sanhedrim. A vocabulary was appended to the work, giving a full definition of the following words, viz. : Sabaoth, sacerdotal, sacrament, sacrifice, sacrificing, sacrilege, sacrilegious, sacristy, sanctuary, shrive, solemn, soothsayer, surplice, surpliced, shekel, and Shiloh.

The author of the next work had been a sojourner for a short time at the court of the Shah of Persia, whose sovereignty was more unlimited than that of any other sovereign. He related the incidents of a sortie made by a Sepoy, who was a sergeant, and a great strategist. A subaltern officer was wounded during the maneuver, and was carried in a sedan to a spa, which was on a steppe at no great distance.

The biographies of a Saracen, a Turkish seraskier, a Scythian, and a treatise on the Sclavonian Language, contained but little that would interest the American reader.

A work on Dietetics contained important suggestions. The author stated that a person who would subsist on fruits that contained a portion of sugar or saccharine matter, and such vegetables as salsify and spinach, and suffice his appetite with a small quantity of meat, would have more suppleness of body than the Sybarite, who pursues a suicidal course by eating saline substances, salmon, sausages, and highly seasoned sauce.

A book, written by a subtile student of medicine, recommended a daily siesta as a good sedative for splenetic persons, and gave a recipe for making an excellent salve to soften scirrhus affections, and remove the slough from troublesome eruptions. A preparation of sarsaparilla, spikenard, spermaceti, and other materials, was considered as a potent specific for the solace of somnolent persons, and for individuals troubled with

- somnambulism. It was also recommended as a stomachic, and as being good in cases of stricture and structural derangement.

The work of a sapient statistician and shrewd agriculturist treated of sterile soils, and stating that if soot and the contents of sewers were strewed over the soil without stint, after the sward was turned under, the stratum below would be much improved. It was also suggested that the farmer should strew a common saucer full of soot around the roots of each fruit-tree, and make free use of the syringe in removing every species of insects.

A tract on Astronomy, by a learned savant, maintained a peculiar theory in reference to Sagittarius and the sidereal regions. Another, by a mere sciolist, treated of the sagittal suture and the sclerotic coat of the eye; and a third, on Geology, described the structure of schist, sienite, the stalactite, silicious formations, and presented a long article to substantiate a subtle theory in regard to the subsidence of land and water in various places.

A small pamphlet, recently stereotyped, contained advice for those involved in the sphere of squalid poverty. It stated that beneath all the squalor, there was a substratum of humanity identical with that of the refined and gifted; that the spectacle of men of stalwart stature being obliged to saunter about, and often failing to procure the means of sufficing the wants of

their families, was an evidence of the stupefied state of society on this subject.

The industrious female, who continued to sew steadily until she had sewed enough to remove the hue of health from her countenance, could not even then be free from the scathing influences of want.

A soporific satire of a would-be satirist presented nothing significative of good judgment or sense. It was sillily contrived, and would easily satiate a person of refinement. It represented the office of a senechal as a sinecure, and the soiree or sociable over which he presided as being attended by supple slaves, who assisted the sinecurist to squander the surplusage of his master's larder.

It was quite a relief to turn to the salutatory oration of a young man endowed with spontaneity of thought and suavity of manners. He said that health was often sacrificed by the imprudent scholar; that a little learning sufficed one with a saturnine temperament; that good students were scarce; that some of those who were under the surveillance of professors and tutors contrived by some subtilty or solecism to escape censure. That the shibboleth of party was of but little force with the Southron or the Northener.

A small vocabulary, consisting chiefly of musical terms, gave the spelled pronunciation of every word except the following, viz.: soprano, staff, sentient, siren, sonata, sopranist, suasion, surmise, souvenir, spe-

cious, shaft, sculpture, storied, stereotype, and staccato.

A salmagundi or medley had in it an endless number of subjects. It narrated the adventures of a soi-disant, traveler, who was known by a singular sobriquet, and stated that, while traveling in the suit of an ambassador, he was much annoyed by the sirocco. The author also dilates upon sinecurisms, statics, a superstratum of serried rocks on the coast of Norway, a method of measuring the superficies of spheroid figures, the philosophy of the learned Stagirite, a theory of the influence of southerly winds on vessels going southward, and also giving a brief enumeration of the qualities of sumac.

In a work published by a careless printer, the following words were improperly spelled, viz.: sabot, sans, satyr, scathed, seine, senile, seniority, sierra, silhouette, simultaneous, simultaneously, sine qua non, sine die, slanting, slough (a mud-hole), sloven, soap-suds, socage, spaniel, sparse, specie, stanch.

Also stanchion, statue, stevedore, stirrup, stiver, strategic, striped, suffragan, suicidally, synonym, synonymous, and Swedenborgian.

T.

TAB'LEAU, (tab'lo,) *n. Fr.* A striking and graphic representation—a picture.

TAB'LEAUX VIVANTS, (tab'lë-vë'väng,) *Fr.* Living pictures—a representation of some scene by a group of persons.

TAB'LE D'HÔTE, (tä bl-döt,) *Fr.* A common table for guests at a French hotel.

TAC'TILE, (tak'til,) *a.* Susceptible of touch—that may be felt; as, tactile qualities.

TÄ'EN, (täne.) The poetical contraction of taken.

TAM-BOUR-INE', (tam-boor-een'), *n.* A small shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand.

TAP'ES-TRY, *n.* Woven hangings of wool and silk.

TAP-I-O'CA, (tap-e-ö'kah,) *n.* The popular name of the *fecula* obtained from the cassada plant.

TÄR'IFF, *n.* A list of duties to be paid on goods imported or exported.

TÄR-PAU'LIN, (täp-paw'lin,) *n.* A name given to hats covered with painted or tarred cloth—a piece of canvas covered with tar.

TÄSK, *n.* Business imposed by another—burdensome employment.

TÄSSEL, *n.* A pendent ornament attached to curtains, and ending in loose threads.

TÄUNT, (tänt,) *n.* Bitter or sarcastic reproach—upbraiding words.

TË DE'UM, *n. L.* A hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy.

TË-DI-OUS, (të'de-us,) *a.* Wearisome—tiresome from continuance—slow.

TË-DI-UM, (të'de-um,) *n.* Wearisomeness—irksomeness.

TEL-EG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.

TEN'DER-LOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

FÄTE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MËTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—ÄN"
GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; Ç as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

TEN'ET, *n.* Any principle, doctrine, or dogma which a person maintains as true.

TEN'URE, (ten'yur,) *n.* Holding—the particular manner of holding real estate.

TEPID, *a.* Lukewarm—moderately warm.

TER'GI-VER-SÂTE, (ter'je-ver-sate,) *v. t.* To practice evasion—to shift.

TERP-SICH-O-RE'AN, (terp-sik-o-ré'an,) *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.

TER'RA IN COGNI-TA, *n. L.* An unknown region.

TETE, (tâte,) *n.* [Fr. head.] A kind of cap of false hair.

TETE'-A-TETE', (tâte'-a-tâte') *n. Fr.* Head to head—private conversation.

TEXTILE, (tekst'il,) *a.* Woven or capable of being woven.

THER-A-PEUTICS, *n.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

THRAWL'DOM, (thrawl'dum,) *n.* Bondage—slavery—a state of servitude.

THREE'-PENCE, (thrip'-ense,) *n.* A silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

THWART, (thwort,) *v. t.* To cross—to contravene—to frustrate or defeat.

TI-Â'RA, (tî-â'rah,) *n.* A kind of turban—the pope's triple crown.

TIE DÔU-LÔU-REUX', *n. Fr.* A painful affection of a nerve, usually in the head.

TTGRINE, (tî'grin,) *a.* Like a tiger.

TINCTURE, (tinkt'yur,) *n.* An extract—a spirituous solution—a tinge or shade of color.

TIN'Y, *a.* Very small—puny—little.

TO-KAY', *n.* A kind of wine, made of white grapes at Tokay, in Hungary.

TOLL'-BOOTH, (tôle'-booth,) *n.* A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll—a prison.

TO-MÂ'TO or TO-MÂ'TO, *n.* A plant and its fruit, the *Lycopersicum Esculentum*.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

TOP-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to topography—descriptive of a
 TOP-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } place.

TORT'ILE, (tort'il,) *a.* Twisted—coiled—wreathed. In botany, coiled like a rope.

TORT'IOUS, (tor'shu,) *a.* Injurious. In law, implying injury for which the law gives damages.

TOR'TOISE, (tor'tis,) *n.* An animal of the order Testudinata, covered with a shell.

TORT'U-OSE', (tort-yu-ose',) *a.* Twisted—wreathed—winding.

TORT'U-OUS, (tort'yu-us,) *a.* Wreathed—twisted—winding; as, a tortuous train.

TORT'URE, (tor'yur,) *n.* Anguish of body or mind—extreme pain.

TOT'O CŒ'LO, (to'to-see'lo,) *L.* By the whole hemisphere—as opposite as possible.

TŒU-PEE', } (too-pē',) *n.* An artificial lock of hair—a little tuft—a small
 TŒU-PET, } wig.

TŒUCH'ING-LY, (tuch'ing-le,) *adv.* Feelingly—in a manner to move the passions.

TOUR, (toor,) *n.* A going round—a journey in a circuit; as, the tour of Europe.

TOUR'IST, (toor'ist,) *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey.

TOURN'A-MENT, (turn'a-ment,) *n.* A mock fight, in which quite a number of combatants are engaged.

TOURN'I-QUET, (turn'e-ket,) *n.* A surgical instrument used to check hemorrhages.

TOUR-NŪRE', *n. Fr.* Turn—contour.

TŒWARD, (tō'ard,) *prep.* In the direction to—with respect to—nearly.

TRŒ'CHE-Ā, (trŒ'ke-ā,) *n.* In anatomy, the windpipe.

TRACT'ILE, (trakt'il,) *a.* Ductile—capable of being drawn out in length.

TRŒDE'-WIND, *n.* A name given to winds in the torrid zone, which blow from the same quarter nearly the whole year. Their general direction on

TŒNE, BŒLL, ŒNITE.—AN''GER, VI''CIOUS.—C as K; Ċ as J; Š as Z
 CH as SH; TH as THIS.

the north side of the equator is from N. E. to S. W. On the south side, from S. E. to N. W.

TRA-DI'TION, (tra-dish'un,) *n.* The delivery of opinions or practices from father to son.

TRA-GE'DI-AN, (tra-jē'de-an,) *n.* An actor of tragedy—a writer of tragedy.

TRANCE, (trāns,) *n.* An ecstasy. In medicine, catalepsy.

TRAN'QUIL, (trank'wil,) *a.* Calm—undisturbed—quiet—not agitated.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ED, (trank'wil-izd,) *pp.* Composed—quieted—calmed.

TRANS-AL'PINE, (trans-al'pin,) *a.* Lying beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, opposed to *cisalpine*.

TRAN'SIENT, (tran'shent,) *a.* Not lasting or durable—of short duration—momentary.

TRANS-PAR'ENT, *a.* Having the property of transmitting rays of light—pellucid.

TRANS-PAR'ENT-LY, *adv.* So as to be seen through—clearly.

TRA-PÉ'ZI-UM, *n.* A geometrical figure. In anatomy, a bone of the carpus.

TRAVERSE, *v. t.* To cross—to survey—to wander over; as, to traverse the habitable globe.

TRAV'ERS-ING, *ppr.* Passing over—thwarting—denying—crossing.

TRAVES-TI-ED, (trav'es-tid,) *pp.* Disguised by dress—turned into ridicule.

TRAVES-TY, *n.* A burlesque translation of a work—a parody.

TREA'CLE, (trē'kl,) *n.* The sirup which drains from the sugar-refiner's molds—molasses.

TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur,) *n.* A stock or store of money in reserve—wealth accumulated.

TREAS'UR-ER, (trezh'ur-er,) *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury.

TREATISE, (treet'sis,) *n.* A tract—a written composition on a particular subject.

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *n.* The highest of the four principal parts in music.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BYRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

TREB'LY, (trib'le,) *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity; as, a good action trebly rewarded.

TREP-I-DÁ'TION, *n.* An involuntary trembling—hurry—confused haste.

TRIB'UNE, (trib'yune,) *n.* In ancient Rome, a magistrate—in France, an elevated place in the chamber of deputies, from which speeches are made.

TRIB'UTE, (trib'yute,) *n.* Money paid by one prince or nation to another—a personal contribution.

TRIO, *n.* Three united. In music, a composition in three parts; (frequently pronounced *tré'o*.)

TRIP'O-LI, (trip'o-le,) *n.* An earthy substance, used in polishing stones and metals.

TRI-SECT, *v. t.* To divide or cut into three equal parts.

TRITON, *n.* In mythology, a fabled sea demi-god—a genus of Batrachian reptiles.

TRI'UNE, (tri'yune,) *a.* Three in one.

TROM'BONE, *n. It.* A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes.

TRO'PHIED, (tró'fid,) *a.* Adorned with trophies.

TRO'PHY, (tro'fé,) *n.* A memorial of conquest—something that is evidence of victory.

TROU'BA-DÓUR, (troo'ba-door,) *n.* One of a school of poets who flourished from the eleventh to the latter end of the thirteenth century.

TROUB'LOUS, (trub'lus,) *a.* Agitated—tumultuous.

TROUGH, (trawf,) *n.* A vessel hollow longitudinally—trough of the sea, the space between two high waves.

TRUN'CHEON, (trun'shun,) *n.* A baton, or military staff of command—a club.

TRUN'DLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on little wheels; called also a truckle-bed.

TUR-MOIL, *n.* Tumult—disturbance—trouble—molestation by tumult.

TYMPAN-UM, *n.* The drum of the ear. In mechanics, a wheel placed round an axis.

TONE, **BULL**, **UNITE**.—**AN'GER**, **VI'CIUS**.—**C** as **K**; **G** as **J**; **S** as **Z**;
CH as **SH**; **TH** as in **THIS**.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE painful sensations one usually receives on visiting a lunatic asylum, are often partially dissipated by the grotesque appearance and desultory remarks of the unfortunate beings there assembled. A person who was deeply interested in improving the condition of the insane, gave a few details of a visit which he made to one of these establishments.

An individual who had written a work on therapeutics, and who had occasionally a transient gleam of reason, was sitting in a tranquil state of mind, preparing, as he stated, a tincture for the trachea and tympanum. It is reported that he was seized with a trepidation while adjusting a tourniquet, so that a surgeon could examine the trapezium, which had been displaced.

The tedious nature of the operation threw him into a kind of trance. He was found the next morning traversing the fields, and his friends were obliged to perform the sad task of taking him to the asylum.

One who had been the treasurer of a company, wore on his head a tarpaulin, calling it a tiara. He had three-pence in his hand, and considered it a vast sum or treasure, which would enable him to traverse the universe, thwart the purposes of tyrants, and deliver the people from the tedium and thralldom of servitude.

Another, who said he was a troubadour, had what he called a tambourine and trombone. He wore on his head a textile fabric, which he called a trophy, demanded tribute of those who came toward him, and said they would have a grand tableau behind the tapestry, when every body was tranquilized.

One who represented himself as a physician, had a composition which would relieve the torture of tic douloureux. It was made of the triturated shell of the tortoise, transparent treacle, juice of the tomato, tepid water, tokay, tapioca, and pulverized tripoli. A tenderloin was to be eaten immediately after taking it, and if the victim was a member of Congress, he must vote against the tariff, in order to escape the taunts of the democrats.

One person, apparently about forty years old, had been a great tourist. He had heard Te Deum sung at St. Peter's Church, in Rome; made a tour through the eastern part of Europe; dined at the table d'hôte of a French hotel in Constantinople; witnessed the tourna-ment; been driven by the trade-winds, in a tiny vessel, through the turmoil of the troublous waves; was sometimes in the trough of the sea, then on billows mountain high.

The last unfortunate being we shall describe was a tragedian. He had a large tassel hanging from his head, a truncheon was in his hand, and while standing on something like a trundle-bed, was making a flaming

soliloquy, sometimes speaking quite touchingly, and then suddenly assuming a tigrine aspect. The following is a specimen :

That I have ta'en away this old man's daughter, is most true.—Off! to the toll-booth with the topographical engineer!—Why trisect the triton who comes trophied from the wars?—Gently, the travesty was travestied! 'twas trebly done!—Where is the tortious tribune, whose tactile touch no trio could appease?—Ah! down with telegraphy!—'Twas by no fault of ours, no tenet, the feeble tenure of his life was held.—Tradition does not tergiversate.—The tortile tortuous terpsichorean has gone to terra incognita.—Transalpine friends will meet.—But who sings treble here?

U.

Ū-BIQ'UI-TY, (yu-bik'we-te,) *n.* Existence in all places, or every where, at the same time—omnipresence.

Ū-KASE', *n.* In Russia, a proclamation or order published, having the force of law.

UL-TI-MĀ'TUM, *n.* In diplomacy, final propositions, the most favorable terms a negotiator can offer—any final proposition.

UL'TRA, *a.* Beyond—extreme; *as*, ultra principles—one who advocates extreme measures.

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* Ultramontane doctrines, when spoken of north of the Alps, denote the extreme views as to the Pope's supremacy.

UL-TRA-MONTA-NIST, *n.* One who holds to ultramontaniam.

UM-BRĀ'GEOUS, (um-brā'jus,) *a.* Shading—forming a shade; *as*, umbrageous trees.

UN-AL'IEN-A-BLE, (un-al'yen-a-bl,) *a.* Not alienable—that may not be transferred.

Ū-NA-NIM'I-TY, (yu-na-nim'e-te,) *n.* Agreement of a number of persons in opinion.

Ū-NAN'I-MOUS, (yu-nan'e-mus,) *a.* Agreeing in opinion—being of one mind.

UN-AN'SWER-A-BLE, (un-an'ser-a-bl,) *a.* Not capable of refutation; *as*, an unanswerable argument.

UN-AP-PRĒ'CIA-BLE, (un-ap-prē'sha-bl,) *a.* Not appreciable.

UN-AP-PRĒ'CIA-TED, (un-ap-prē'shā-ted,) *a.* Not properly estimated or valued.

UN-ĀSK'ED, (un-āsk't,) *a.* Unsolicited—not asked; *as*, to bestow favors unasked.

UN-AS-SŌ'CIA-TED, (un-as-sŏ'shā-ted,) *a.* Not associated—not united.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TŪNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIUS.—C *as* K; Ġ *as* J; Š *as* Z; Ĥ *as* SH; TH *as* in THIS.

U'NA VÓ'CE, *L.* With one voice—unanimously.

UN-CHAS-TIS'ED, (un-chas-tizd',) *a.* Not chastised—not corrected—not punished.

UN-CLEAN'LI-NESS, (un-klen'le-ness,) *n.* Filthiness—want of cleanliness.

UN-CLEAN'LY, (un-klen'ly,) *a.* Foul—filthy—indecent—obscene.

UN-COME'LY, (un-kum'le,) *a.* Not comely—wanting grace; as, an uncomely person.

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT, (un-kom'pla-zant,) *a.* Not complaisant—not courteous.

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT-LY, (un-kom'pla-zant-ly,) *adv.* Discourteously—uncivily.

UN-CON'JU-GAL, (un-kon'ju-gal,) *a.* Not befitting a wife or husband.

UN-CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (un-kon-she-en'shus,) *a.* Not conscientious—not regulated by conscience.

UN-CÓURTE-OUS, (un-kurt'e-us,) *a.* Unpolite—uncivil—not complaisant.

UNET U-OUS, (unkt'yú-us,) *a.* Fat—greasy—having a resemblance to oil.

UN-DAUNTED, *a.* Not daunted—not depressed by fear.

UN-DER-NĒATH', *prep.* Beneath—under.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED, (un-de-sind'), *a.* Not designed—not intended.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, (un-de-sine'ed-le,) *adv.* Without design or intention.

UN-DE-SIGN'ING, (un-de-sine'ing,) *a.* Upright—sincere—having no fraudulent purpose.

UN-EX-AM'PLED, (un-egz-am'pld,) *a.* Unprecedented—having no example or similar case.

UN'GUENT, (un'gwent) *n.* A soft composition, used as a topical remedy for sores, &c.—an ointment.

UN-HOUS'ED, (un-houzd'), *pp.* Driven from a house—wanting a house—homeless.

UN-IN-ITĪA-TED, (un-in-ish'a-ted,) *a.* Not initiated.

UN-IN-TER-EST-ED, *a.* Not interested—having nothing at stake.

FĀTE, FĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT.—MĒTE, PRĒY.—PĪNE, MARĪNE, BRD.—
NŌTE, DŌVE, MŌVE, WŌLF, BŌOK.

UN-IN-TER-EST-ING, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind.

U-NIQUE', (yu-neek'), *a.* Unequaled—sole—single in its kind or excellence.

U-NIV'O-CAL, *a.* Having only one meaning; opposed to equivocal.

UN-LIQ'UI-DA-TED, (un-lik'we-dā-ted,) *a.* Not liquidated—not settled.

UN-MASK'ED, (un-mäekt'), *pp.* Stripped of a mask—exposed to view.

UN-RIVAL-ED, *a.* Having no rival or competitor—peerless—unequaled.

UN-STANCH'ED, (un-stāncht'), *a.* Not stanchèd—not stopped; as blood.

UN-SUR-PASS'ED, (un-sur-päst'), *a.* Not surpassed—not exceeded.

UN-VI'TIA-TED, }
UN-VI'CIA-TED, } (un-vish'ā-ted,) *a.* Not vitiated—not corrupted.

U'RA-NUS, (yu'ra-nus,) *n.* One of the primary planets. It has also been called Herschel, and Georgium Sidus.

U'SAGE, (yu'zaje,) *n.* Treatment—long-continued use—custom—practice.

THE LOUVRE IN PARIS.

No one who goes to Paris should fail of visiting the Louvre. Here are unique and unrivalled paintings, unsurpassed by no others throughout the world. They are not only unexampled in regard to their finish and execution, but they have received the unanimous approbation of the amateurs of Christendom.

Though unasked, we will nevertheless assist the uninitiated visitor, if he will not consider it uncourteous and uncomplaisant on our part, in his stroll of observation through this unappreciable gallery.

On the left, as you enter, is the portrait of Napoleon.

who seems to possess a kind of ubiquity in the French mind. The unanimity of opinion throughout France in reference to this man is truly astonishing. Though he trampled upon the unalienable rights of the unhoused Frenchman; though he was unconscientious and unconjugal in his domestic relations; though unstanch'd blood saturated the soil of Europe; yet we find the prestige of greatness still clings to his name. No person of unvitiated taste will gaze long on the lineaments of one who is now in some measure unmasked before the world.

Underneath the portrait of the ultramontanist was placed, probably undesignedly, that of John Knox. The next piece, though uncomely and uncleanly in appearance, is not uninteresting as a work of art. The painter of the last-mentioned piece was an undesigning individual, and was unassociated with any one in business, owing to the large number of unliquidated claims against him.

If the visitor is uninterested so far, let him take a glance at the statue of the person who was favorable to ultramontane doctrines, and who sent the ultimatum of the government to the Emperor of Russia, after he had published his ukase—a document which remained unappreciated by the nations of Europe.

Umbrageous trees surround the undaunted and unchastised man, who claimed to have discovered the planet Uranus. And the usage he has met with in consequence of his audacity will be a salutary example to others.

V.

VAC'CINE, (vak'sin,) *a.* Pertaining to cows—derived from cows; as, the vaccine disease, or cow-pox.

VAI'ET, (val'et or val'la,) *n.* A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

VAL'ET DE CHÂMBRE, (val'la de shâm'br,) *Fr.* A body-servant or personal attendant.

VA-LISE', (va-lees',) *n.* A small leather sack or case, for containing the clothes of a traveler.

VAL'U-ED, (val'yude,) *pp.* or *a.* Estimated at a certain rate—esteemed.

VAN'QUISH, (vank'wish,) *v. t.* To conquer—to subdue in battle, as an enemy—to refute in argument.

VAN'QUISH-ED, (vank'wisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Subdued—defeated—overcome in battle.

VANT, *v. i.* To boast. [This is the more correct orthography. See *Vant*.]

VÄ'RI-ED, (vä'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* Partially changed—altered.

VÄ'RI-E-GÄTE, *v. t.* To diversify in external appearance—to mark with different colors.

VÄ'RI-E-GÄ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified in colors or appearance.

VÄ'RI-O-LOID, *n.* A name given to a particular variety of the small-pox.

VÄST, *a.* Being of great extent—spacious—large; as, the vast ocean, a vast abyss.

VÄST'LY, *adv.* To a great extent or degree; as, men differ vastly in their opinions.

VAUDE'VILLE, (vöde'vil,) *n. Fr.* A play intermingled with light or comic songs.

VAUNT, *v. i.* To boast—to talk with vain ostentation. [This ought to be written *Vant*.]

FÄTE, FÄB, FÄLL, WHÄT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TÖNE, BÜLL, ÜNITE.—AN"
GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- VAUNTING**, *ppr.* Vainly boasting—ostentationally setting forth what one is or has.
- VE'HI-CLE**, (vè'hè-kl,) *n.* That in which any thing may be carried—a carriage.
- VE-LÓ'CE**, (va-lò'chà,) *It.* In music, quick.
- VE-LOC'I-PEDE**, (ve-loe'e-pede,) *n.* A small carriage for one person, propelled by striking the toes against the earth.
- VE-LOC'I-TY**, (ve-loe'e-te,) *n.* Celerity—swiftness—rapidity.
- VEN-DUE**, *n.* Auction—a public sale of any thing to the highest bidder.
- VEN'ER-Y**, *n.* (from Venus.) Sexual intercourse.
- VEN'I-SON**, (ven'e-zn or ven'zn,) *n.* The flesh of the deer.
- VENT'URE**, (vent'yur,) *n.* A hazard—an undertaking of chance or danger—contingency.
- VENT'URE-SOME**, (vent'yur-sum,) *a.* Bold—intrepid—daring; as, a venturesome man.
- VE-RAC'I-TY**, (ve-ras'e-te,) *n.* Habitual observance of truth; as, a man of veracity.
- VER-BA'TIM**, *adv. L.* Word for word—in the same words.
- VER'DI-GRIS**, (vur'dè-grees,) *n.* Disacetate of copper; in an impure state, used as a pigment.
- VERD'URE**, (verd'yur,) *n.* Green—freshness of vegetation; as, the verdure of spring.
- VERG'ER**, (verj'er,) *n.* He that carries the mace before the bishop—a pew-opener.
- VERS'A-TILE**, (vers'a-til,) *a.* That may be turned round—changeable—unsteady.
- VER'SUS**, *L.* Against; as, John Doe versus Richard Roe.
- VEST'URE**, (vest'yur,) *n.* A garment—dress—garments in general—vestment.
- VET-TU'RA**, *n.* An Italian four-wheeled carriage.
- VET-TU-R'INO**, *n.* In Italy, one who carries travelers from one place to another in a vettura.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÈTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NOTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.

VI'A, *n. L.* A way; via New Haven, by the way of New Haven.

VIBRA-TILE, (vi'bra-til,) *a.* Adapted to or used in vibratory motion.

VICEROY, *n.* The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules with regal authority.

VTDE, *L.* See.

VTCE VER'SA, *L.* The terms or the case being reversed.

VICIN-AGE, (vis'in-aje,) *n.* Neighborhood—the place adjoining or near.

VI-CIN'I-TY, (ve-sin'e-te,) *n.* Nearness in place—neighborhood.

VI-CIS'SI-TUDE, (ve-sis'se-tude,) *n.* Regular change or succession of one thing to another.

VI-DEL'I-CET, *adv.* To wit—namely. An abbreviation for this word is *viz.*

VI ET AR'MIS, *L.* In law, with force and arms; words expressive of a trespass.

VIG-NETTE' (vin-yet'), *n.* A name given to small engraved embellishments, with which books and bank-notes are ornamented.

VIN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Punitory—inflicting punishment—tending to vindicate.

VTNOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of wine—pertaining to wine; as, a vinous flavor.

VIO-LON-CEL'LO, (ve-o-lon-chel'lo or ve-o-lon-sel'lo,) *n. It.* A stringed instrument of music.

VI-O-LO'NE, (ve-o-lo'ne,) *n.* A large base violin, whose strings lie an octave below the violoncello.

VIRILE, (vi'ril,) *a.* Pertaining to man—not puerile or feminine; as, virile vigor.

VIR'TUE, (vurt'yü,) *n.* Strength—moral goodness—excellence.

VIR-TU-O'SO, *n. It.* A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music.

VTRUS, *n.* Contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.—poison.

VIS'ARD, (viz'ard,) *n.* A mask.

VIS'-A-VIS', (viz'a-vē'), *n.* [*Fr.* opposite, face to face.] A carriage.

VIS'CID, (vis'sid,) *a.* Glutinous—sticky—not readily separating—tenacious.

TONE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z;
CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

- VI-SE'**, *Fr.* Literally, seen—an indorsement made by the police officers in large towns of France on the back of a passport.
- VIS'OR**, (*viz'or*), *n.* A perforated part of a helmet—a mask used to disfigure and disguise.
- VI'TI-ATE**, (*vish'áte*), *v. t.* To injure the qualities of a thing—to render defective.
- VI'TIA-TED**, (*vish'á-ted*), *pp.* or *a.* Depraved—rendered impure and defective.
- VI'TIA-TING**, (*vish'á-ting*), *ppr.* Depraving—rendering of no validity—corrupting.
- VI'TI-Á-TION**, (*vish-e-á'shun*), *n.* The act of vitiating—corruption—depravation.
- VITRI-OL**, *n.* A soluble sulphate of either of the metals.
- VI-TU-PER-Á-TION**, *n.* Blame—censure.
- VI-VÁ-CE**, (*ve-vá'che*), *In music*, brisk and lively.
- VIVAT RES-PUB'LI-CA**, (*rêz-pub'le-ka*), *L.* Long live the republic.
- VIVA VÓ-CE**, *L.* By word of mouth; as, to vote viva voce.
- VIVE**, (*veev'*), *Fr.* Long live—success to. *Vive le roi*, long live the king.
- VIZ'IER**, (*viz'yer*), *n.* A counselor of state in the Turkish empire.
- VO-LEE'**, (*vo-lé'*), *n.* [*Fr.* a flying.] A rapid flight of notes in music.
- VOL'TÍ**, (*vol'te*), *It.* In music, turn over.
- VOL-TI-GEUR**, (*vol'te-zhur*), *n.* A light-horseman or dragoon.
- VOL'TÍ SU'BI-TO**, (*vol'te sú'be-to*), *It.* Turn over quickly.
- VOL'ÚME**, (*vol'yum*), *n.* Primarily, a roll. In music, the compass of a voice from grave to acute—a book.
- VO-LUP'TÚ-A-RY**, (*vo-lupt'yú-a-ry*), *n.* A man addicted to luxury and sensual pleasures.
- VO-LUP'TÚ-OUS**, (*vo-lupt'yú-ous*), *a.* Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure.
- VO-MÍTO**, (*vo-mé'to*), *n. Sp.* The yellow-fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

FÁTE, FÁR, FÁLL, WHÁT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÓTE, DÓVE, MÓVE, WÓLF, BÓQK.

VO-RACI-TY, (vo-ras'e-te,) *n.* Voraciousness—greediness of appetite.

VOY'Ä-GEUR', (vwä'yä-zhur') *n. Fr.* A traveler—the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies in transporting goods.

VUL'PINE, (vul'pin,) *a.* Pertaining to the fox—crafty—cunning—artful

VUL'TURE, (vult'yur,) *n.* An accipitrine bird of the genus Vultur.

THE LOUVRE, CONTINUED.

THE virtuoso, with his valet or valet^u de chambre carrying a valise, a violoncello, and a visard^u or visor, appears as though he had been afflicted with the varioloid. He was probably too venturesome, and neglected to procure vaccine matter, which possesses much virtue, and is valued as a preventive of the above disease.

Vast and varied were the attainments of the noble viceroy, whose veracity was unquestioned, and who repelled the vituperation of a vitiated voluptuary, who considered himself vastly superior to the rest of mankind.

He was accustomed to vaunt of his own valor, but his voluptuousness, and other vitiating habits, the lack of virile vigor, and his partiality to vinous flavors, all tended to give him a variegated complexion, but, of course, would not enable him to vanquish his foes.

In the vicinage or vicinity of the viceroy, the visitor will observe the statue of a Turkish vizier: a volume of laws is under his arm, and a singular vesture or drapery

is thrown around him. It is said that he used to travel with great velocity in a vehicle which resembled a velocipede, and that his death was caused by the introduction of a virulent virus into his system.

In a beautiful landscape, the Italian will readily recognize the vetturino and vettura, and also the green verdure of his native country.

Then follows the gigantic voltigeur, who, after much vaunting, was vanquished by his enemy. And also the versatile voyageur, who, after many vicissitudes, died of the vomito in the city of Mexico.

Will the reader pronounce the following words, viz., variegate, vaudeville, vendue, veloce, venture, verdim, verdigris, verger, vibratile, vide, videlicet, vignette, vindicatory, violone, vis-à-vis, viscid, vise, vitiate, vitiation, vitriol, vivace, viva voce, vive, vulpine, and vulture?

W.

W^AFT, *v. t.* To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium—to buoy—to convey

W^AFTED, *pp.* Conveyed or borne through air or water.

W^AFTING, *ppr.* Borne through a buoyant medium.

W^AL^LNUT, (wol'nut,) *n.* A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Juglans*.

W^AS^SAIL, (wos'sil,) *n.* A kind of liquor formerly used by English good-fellows.

W^A'TER-CEM^ENT, *n.* A cement made of a peculiar kind of lime, which hardens under water.

W^EIR, (weer,) *n.* A dam in a river—a fence of stakes set in a stream for taking fish.

W^IND^PIPE, *n.* The passage for the breath to and from the lungs.

W^IND^ROW, (win'rō,) *n.* A row of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.

W^INTER SOL[']STICE, (sol'stis.) The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.

W^ISE[']A-CRE, (wize'a-ker,) *n.* One who makes pretensions to great wisdom—a simpleton—a dunce.

W^ITHE, (with,) *n.* A willow twig—a band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted.

W^OM[']EN, (wim'en,) *n.* *Pl.* of woman.

W^OUND, (wound or woond,) *n.* A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal—injury—hurt.

W^RATH, (rāth,) *n.* Violent anger—indignation.

W^REST[']LE, (res'l,) *v. i.* To strive—to struggle—to contend.

FATE, FAR, FALL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PRËY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DOVE, MOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—TUNE, BULL, UNITE.—AN"
GER, VI'CIOUS.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in THIS.

X.

XANTHINE, (zan'thin,) *n.* The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.

XE'BEĆ, (zē'bek,) *n.* A small, three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea.

XE-RŌ'TES, (ze-rō'tēz,) *n.* A dry habit or disposition.

XIPH'I-AS, (zif'e-as,) *n.* The sword-fish—a comet shaped like a sword-fish.

Xŷ-LO-GRAPH'IC, (zi-lo-graf'ik,) *a.* Belonging to xylography, or wood engraving.

Xŷ-LOG'RA-PHY, (zi-log'ra-fe,) *n.* Wood engraving—the act or art of cutting figures in wood.

Y.

YACHT, (yot,) *n.* A light and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for parties of pleasure or as a vessel of state.

YACHT'ING, (yot'ing,) *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

Y-CLEP'ED, (e-klep't,) *pp.* Called—named. It is obsolete, except in burlesque.

YEA, (yē or yā,) *adv.* Yes—a word that expresses affirmation or assent.

YEAR'LING, (yeer'ling) *n.* A young beast one year old.

YES'TER-DAY, *n.* The day last past.

YONK'ER, (yunk'er,) *n.* A young fellow.

Z.

ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animals.

ZO-OL'O-GY, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of animals.

ZŌ'O-PHYTE, *n.* A general term, applied to polype.

ZO-OT'O-MY, *n.* The anatomy of all animals.

ZYG-O-MAT'IC, (zig-o-mat'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to a bone of the head.

FATE, FÄR, FÄLL, WHAT.—MÊTE, PREY.—PINE, MARINE, BIRD.—
NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE, WOLF, BOÖK.

YACHTING.

AN English gentleman who was the owner of a beautiful yacht, took great pleasure in being wafted over the blue waves, accompanied by chosen friends possessing similar tastes for aquatic amusements.

About the commencement of the winter solstice, he embarked in his favorite vessel, on a voyage to the Mediterranean. An individual who belonged to the party, and who was no wiseacre, was passionately fond of xylography and xylographic designs.

Another gentleman was quite partial to zootomy, the examination of zoophytes, zoology, and zoological books. As they were wafting on in their course, one of the party caught a xiphias or sword-fish, and after making a wound in its side, took out its windpipe for the purpose of making some experiments.

The winds blew as though they were in great wrath, and seemed to wrestle with the billows over which their vessel continued to waft. On their return from the Mediterranean, while a party in the cabin were enjoying their walnuts and wassail, they passed a xebec, which had withes about the masts that appeared to be colored by xanthine or some other substance.

After an absence of about three months' duration,

they arrived in their native land, safe from the perils of the sea.

The following words are omitted in the above exercise, viz., water-cement, weir, windrow, women, xerotes, ^{de}ycleped, yea, yearling, yesterday, yonker, and zygomatic.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER.

(SEE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY OF 1848—PAGE LXXXI.)

A.

Accouter
Apostasy
Appareled
Appareling
Armor
Arдор
Axe

B.

Befall
Behavior
Benefited
Benefiting
Beveled
Beveling
Biased
Biasing
Bister
Buffeted
Buffeting.

C.

Caliber
Canceled
Canceling
Candor
Caroled
Caroling
Caviled
Caviling
Caviler
Center

Channeled
Channeling
Chiseled
Chiseling
Closeted
Closeting
Counseled
Counseling
Counselor
Cudgeled
Cudgeling
Cudgeler.

D.

Defense
Disheveled
Disheveling
Distill
Driveled
Driveling
Drouth
Dueling
Duelist
Dullness.

E.

Ecstasy
Embassador
Endeavor
Enrollment
Equaled
Equaling

13*

F.

Favor
Flavor
Fiber
Fibered
Fiberless
Fulfill
Fullness.

G.

Gamboled
Gamboling
Goiter
Graveled
Graveling
Groveled
Groveling
Groveler
Gueber.

H.

Hight
Hightened
Hightening
Honor
Humor.

I.

Inthrallment
Installment
Instructor.

J.
Jeweler
Jeweled
Jeweling.

L.
Labeled
Labeling
Labor
Lanch
Laureled
Laureling
Leveled
Leveling
Leveler
Libeled
Libeling
Libeler
Libelous
Limited
Limiting
Liter
Lodestone
Luster.

M.
Maneuver
Marshaled
Marshaling
Marshaler
Marveled
Marveling
Marvelous
Mauger
Meager
Meter
Miter
Miscall
Modeled

Modeling
Modeler
Mold
Molt.

N.
Niter.

O.
Ocher
Odor
Offense
Omber

P.
Paneled
Paneling
Parceled
Parceling
Paralleled
Penciled
Penciling
Pistoled
Pistoling
Plow
Pocketed
Pocketing
Pommeled
Pommeling
Practice, *v.*
Pretense
Profited
Profiting.

Q.
Quarreled
Quarreling.

R.
Raveled
Reconnoiter
Redout*
Redoutable*
Reveled
Reveling
Rigor
Rivaled
Rivaling
Riveted
Riveting
Roweled
Roweling.

S.
Saber
Saltpeter
Savior
Savor
Senior
Scepter
Sepulcher
Shoveled
Shoveling
Shoveler
Shriveled
Shriving
Skillful
Smolder
Sniveled
Sniveling
Sniveler
Somber
Specter
Splendor
Succor
Superior.

*See Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, page 923.

T.

Tambor.
Tasseled
Tasseling
Theater
Thralldom
Tinselled
Trammeled
Trammeling
Traveler.
Traveler

Traveling
Tunneled
Tunneling
Tumor
Tun.

V.

Valor
Vapor
Villainous
Visitor

W.

Wagoned
Wagoner
Wagoning
Willful
Worshiper
Worshiped
Worshipping
Woe
Woolen.



